





## Demand Invasion of IRA Areas

## Rightist Protestants Assail London

BELFAST, April 11 (UPI).—Rightist Protestants, angered by the death of two more British soldiers, today criticized British government efforts to co-opt the IRA, opposed the release of Catholics interned on suspicion of extremist activity, and condemned the imposition of direct rule over Northern Ireland by Prime Minister Edward Heath.

In Dublin, the Sinn Fein political wing of the official IRA said it was providing information on the Northern Ireland situation to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

In a press conference in London yesterday, Mr. Waldheim said the British and Irish governments and "other sources" were keeping the UN informed. A Sinn Fein spokesman said his group constituted the "other sources" that it had also advised

Sen. Kennedy, a critic of British policy in the North.

The Northern Ireland Protestants today demanded that British troops invade areas held by the IRA, opposed the release of Catholics interned on suspicion of extremist activity, and condemned the imposition of direct rule over Northern Ireland by Prime Minister Edward Heath.

The criticism was leveled in a statement released by Ulster Vanguard, an organization of hard-line Protestants organized by William Craig, former home affairs minister in the province, and by the Democratic Unionist party of the Rev. Ian Paisley.

An attack on Mr. Heath's policy made by Brian Faulkner, the leader of the Ulster Unionist party and former provincial prime

minister, in a speech yesterday in London was the main topic of discussion here today.

In biting terms, Mr. Faulkner warned Britain against attempting to oppose IRA shooting and bombing by appeasement.

The wrath of the Protestant majority here was increased by the bombing deaths in Londonderry last night of two British soldiers on patrol.

The IRA claimed credit for the killings, which raised the death toll since violence broke out 32 months ago to 301.

Meanwhile in Londonderry, the IRA today strengthened its barricades around the Roman Catholic Creggan housing estate and indicated it was preparing for a long siege.

Readblocks Cleared  
While bolstering the outer defenses, the IRA men pulled down roadblocks within the district and cleared areas as playgrounds for children living within the area. The IRA guerrillas control the district and administer it as part of what they call "Free Derry."

Martin McGuinness, the 21-year-old brother of the IRA's Provisional wing in Londonderry, ordered the changes intended to make Creggan more secure and livable for its 30,000 residents.

Ulster Vanguard called on William Whitelaw, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, to remove the IRA barricades around the "no go" areas they control. They are called "no go" because British troops do not enter them in fear of prompting fighting that would lead to more deaths.

"We call upon the secretary of state to take immediate steps to remove all barricades and establish the rule of law in all parts of the province," the group's resolution said.

British soldiers would have to invade the "no go" areas to carry out the resolution.

In another attack on British policy, the Rev. James McClelland, vice-president of Mr. Paisley's Democratic Unionist party in Londonderry, said "the recent policy of Mr. Whitelaw in releasing internees will make the position even worse."

"We are absolutely opposed to internment without trial but nevertheless we feel the recent release of internees was a foolish step."

On April 7, Mr. Whitelaw released 73 of the some 900 persons interned as IRA suspects. The moderate Catholic civil rights movement, which has condemned violence, said it would not negotiate with Mr. Whitelaw until all internees have been released.

## Plaza Is Critical Of U.S. Policies At OAS Meeting

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—Galo Plaza, secretary-general of the Organization of American States, opened the 24th annual conference of foreign ministers today with a thinly veiled attack on President Nixon's Latin American policy.

"Inter-American cooperative relations should be purged of the political factors that still affect them," he told the foreign ministers, including Secretary of State William F. Rogers, in the Pan American Union's Hall of the Americas.

Mr. Plaza asked the U.S. government to make a "concrete definition" of its policy toward Latin America. "The absence of such a definition has adversely affected the conduct of inter-American relations," he said.

Although Mr. Plaza did not mention the United States by name, his words seemed to reflect a growing concern among Latin American states that the administration's policy has become one of "benign neglect" toward its Latin neighbors.

## Johnson Reported Growing Stronger

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 11 (UPI).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson's doctor said today the ex-chief executive continued to grow stronger following his April 7 heart attack.

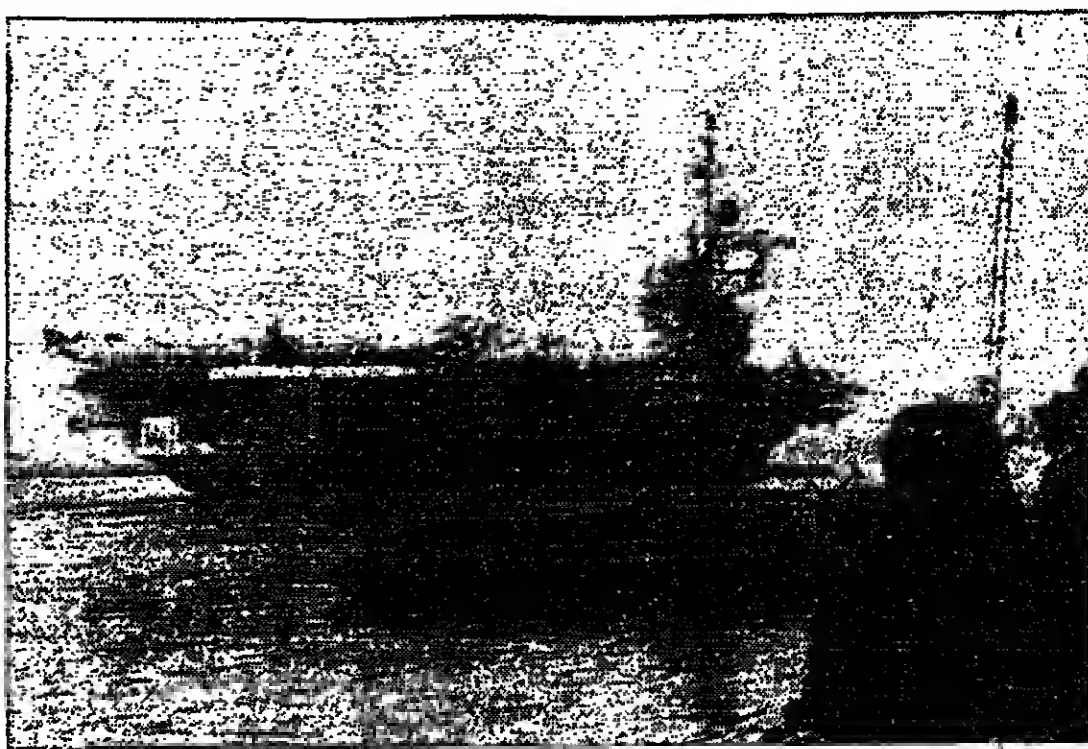
Dr. Richard S. Crampton of the University of Virginia Medical Center issued a two-sentence statement that the "president has rested very comfortably. All signs and laboratory tests show further improvement."

Evangelist Billy Graham visited Mr. Johnson for a half hour this morning.

## Government Order Ends El Al Walkout

TEL AVIV, April 11 (AP).—Bowing to strong government pressure, 400 striking El Al maintenance workers agreed to return to work today to end a two-day strike which crippled Israel's national airline.

The strikers agreed to comply with a government-issued back-to-work order following a day-long series of negotiations with company and government officials.



ANCHORS AWEIGH—Attack aircraft carrier Midway leaving base in Alameda, Calif., Monday for unknown destination. Vietnam a possibility but Navy refuses to say.

## Senate Votes On War Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

within 30 days unless Congress authorizes their continuation. Sponsors say this would prevent the President from committing the nation to war unilaterally in disregard of Congress' constitutional power to declare war, but would preserve his right to act in emergencies to protect the nation without prior congressional authorization.

The Nixon administration opposes the bill as potentially restrictive of the President's war-making powers in emergencies and as likely to upset the constitutional balance that now exists. But large numbers of Republicans ignored the administration's wishes and voted against referring the measure to the Judiciary Committee, a move whose objective was described by some of the bill's supporters as intended to cast doubt on its constitutionality.

The bill had been sent to the floor by the Foreign Relations Committee. Supporters said it makes explicit congressional powers which already are implicit in the Constitution.

The Republican proposal was sponsored by Sen. Roman L. Hruska, D., Neb., a senior member of the Judiciary Committee.

Sen. Hruska had argued that although Foreign Relations had reported out the war-powers legislation, Judiciary should determine how it affects the constitutional powers of the President and Congress. He said his motion was not just to kill the bill in committee, as opponents of his move had charged.

Today's votes reflected a congressional desire to assert a larger role in foreign policy, something that Foreign Relations Committee chairman J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., long has advocated.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said that the administration continues to oppose the bill, but that President Nixon has not made any direct contacts with members of the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Warren said the administration's position was outlined in a letter from Secretary of State William F. Rogers to Sen. Gordon Allott, R., Colo., which was made public last month.

## Danish Industry Protests Aid to African Rebels

COPENHAGEN, April 11 (AP).—Denmark's Industrial Council today protested sharply against the government's aid to African liberation movements, which the council said is leading to the loss of export orders from South Africa and Portugal.

"The latest government moves, including the foreign minister's personal contacts with opposition movements (in Angola and Mozambique) appear to be having fatal consequences for trade relations between Portugal and Denmark," the council said in an open letter to Premier Jens Otto Krag.

Industrial Council president N. Arnt-Jensen said the council suggested that the government compensate industry for any losses resulting from "these strange examples of Danish foreign policy."

The protest followed reports that several Danish exporters have been facing coolness, or the outright loss of orders, from established trading partners and government agencies in Portugal and South Africa since Foreign Minister Knud B. Andersen met with liberation movement leaders during an official East African tour last month.

Portugal's Ambassador to Denmark lodged a strong, verbal protest with the Danish government and then left for Lisbon before Mr. Andersen's return from Africa. The ambassador has not returned yet, and there is no official word when he will return.

## Hanoi Talks Official Assails Nixon Over Fighting in South

PARIS, April 11 (UPI).—A high North Vietnamese official said today that President Nixon has "opened the door" for the involvement of U.S. ground troops in the battle for South Vietnam.

Nguyen Minh Vy, Hanoi's deputy peace negotiator, said at a press conference that if U.S. ground troops joined the fighting they would run into a determined resistance of Communist forces.

Mr. Vy said in reply to questions that the Communist position was that the only conditions under which they would not shoot at U.S. troops would be if President Nixon set a firm deadline for their pullout.

His statement was taken as an indication that Communist forces would not hesitate to fire at U.S. troops now if they advanced up to U.S. military bases.

## Invasion Denied

After Mr. Vy's statement the Hanoi delegation issued a long declaration denouncing American claims of an "invasion" by North Vietnamese troops, and denying that there ever existed any "tacit agreement" between Hanoi and Washington.

"The Americans... have made allegations claiming that North Vietnam is aggressing the South, is violating the 1954 Geneva accords," etc. Public opinion knows well that the 1954 Geneva accords on Vietnam consecrated to the Vietnamese people fundamental national rights: independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity," the statement said.

Mr. Vy, speaking at Hanoi's diplomatic mission here, charged that "the Nixon administration's charges of a North Vietnamese invasion against the South is an attempt to find a pretext to justify the new U.S. escalation of the war."

## As Threat to Negro Family

## Black Social Workers Attack Mixed-Race Adoption Policies

By C. Gerald Fraser

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 11 (UPI).—Black social workers Sunday condemned the placement of black children with white families for either foster care or adoption.

Concluding its fourth annual convention, the association went on record "in vehement opposition to the practice of placing black children with white families."

The association vowed to educate and "protest" public and private child welfare agencies to "cease and desist" transracial placements.

That resolution was one of dozens approved at the final session of the social workers' six-day meeting at Park University.

In its final sessions, the association re-elected as president Cenie J. Williams Jr. of New York City and announced that next year's annual meeting would be held in New York.

Adoptions as Threat  
Workshops on the black family focused on transracial adoptions, calling them "a growing threat to the preservation of the black family."

Audrey Russell, president of the Alliance for Black Social Workers of Philadelphia, said that placing black children in white homes was "sanctioned, yes, promulgated by the white bastion of professional child welfare work standards and practices—the Child Welfare League of America."

She suggested that the league "must be a prime target for our concern in dealing with this assault on our ranks."

As alternatives to transracial adoptions, single and grandparent adoptions and special recruitment programs for black adoptive and foster families were suggested.

tion program is collapsing," he said. "He is trying to refloat the Saigon administration with an intensification of the war... President Nixon has opened the door to the reintroduction of new ground troops in South Vietnam."

"No Regular Troops"  
Mr. Vy said that "if U.S. groups are again engaged in fighting, it will be a new step in American aggression and we are determined to crush it."

He said that "in the past a half-million-man U.S. force failed to win. It is certain that the United States will not be able to count on victories which would allow it to gain a position of strength."

Mr. Vy asserted that there were no North Vietnamese regular units in the South, but he did not directly reply to questions of whether Hanoi troops were fighting under a nominal Viet Cong command.

The Hanoi diplomat called for the resumption Thursday of the peace talks, suspended by Washington and Saigon March 23 on the ground that the weekly meetings were merely a Communist propaganda exercise.

He indicated that Hanoi was ready to sit down with the Americans again, although the U.S. Air Force is carrying out heavy raids on North Vietnam.

"We demand a stoppage of the bombing and resumption of the talks," he said. He refused to explain why in the past Hanoi several times boycotted the talks session to protest much more limited U.S. air incursions into North Vietnam.

A South Vietnamese delegation spokesman promptly rejected the call for resumption of the 38-month-old talks. He said the Communist offensive showed Hanoi sought a military victory, adding that the Americans and South Vietnamese were not prepared to negotiate "under the pressure of arms."

But at the Pentagon, one high-ranking official said that although the North Vietnamese "have the capability to commit their last divisions except the training one, I find no evidence that they have done this."

There is the possibility that if still more troops are committed, the Communists may use them further south in Vietnam, in an attempt to tie up Saigon forces which might otherwise be used to help drive the invasion force back toward the DMZ.

North Vietnam's extraordinary military offensive, which has taken place since the end of the Paris peace talks, has been described by some officials as a "last ditch" attempt to gain some sort of substantial military victory in the South.

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## As U.S. Beefs Up Forces

## Moorer Asserts Front In North Is Stabilized

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today the battle situation in the northern part of South Vietnam had been stabilized in the last 48 hours.

Talking to reporters after an executive meeting of the House Appropriations Committee, he said there had been seven significant actions in the battle areas—five of them initiated by the South Vietnamese Army with the help of U.S. and South Vietnamese aircraft.

"For the last 48 hours, the situation has been stabilized," he said.

Adm. Moorer said he would not describe the North Vietnamese thrust across the Demilitarized Zone as contained, but repeated that he had told the congressmen the situation had been stabilized.

The South Vietnamese Army was fighting extremely well and was in a position of conducting thrusts at the Northern forces, he said.

Options Open  
As far as U.S. retaliation against the North Vietnamese was concerned, he said: "We are keeping our options open."

Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman, in a change of long-standing policy, said the U.S. Command in Saigon no longer will announce each day American air attacks over North Vietnam. He said to do so would inform the enemy of the level of American air activity.

While U.S. air and naval power continues to be increased, high-ranking military planners here are trying to chart the movements of the remaining North Vietnamese ground forces still in North Vietnam as a clue to whether the fighting in the South will continue intensifying.

According to Pentagon estimates, only three of 15 regular army units now remain inside North Vietnam, and one of these is regarded as primarily a training and home defense unit based near Hanoi, which few U.S. analysts expect will move south.

The other two units are both rated as combat divisions and Pentagon sources say that while one of these divisions remains based in the northern half of North Vietnam and does not appear to have moved southward, elements from the other remaining division have begun to move toward the lower panhandle sections of North Vietnam.

Last-Ditch Attempt  
Whether or not these additional one or two divisions actually will be committed to the fighting inside South Vietnam remains a matter of uncertainty.

Yesterday, there were reports that North Vietnam had stripped all but its training divisions for a last-ditch attempt to gain some sort of substantial military victory in the South.

But at the Pentagon, one high-ranking official said that although the North Vietnamese "have the capability to commit their last divisions except the training one, I find no evidence that they have done this."

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investment of its regular army plus sophisticated military equipment in this offensive has been some administration officials to conclude that Hanoi plans to seek new negotiations after a massive show of force. These American sources are speculating that a new round of substantive negotiations could begin before President Nixon leaves for his May 22 visit to the Soviet Union. By then, these sources contend, the Communist offensive will be checked.

Mr. Friedman told reporters today that "we face several weeks of major engagements" in the 12-day-old North Vietnamese drive against South Vietnam.

He reported that the South Vietnamese Army is doing "very well" against the invaders.

Calling the battlefield situation static in the area just below the DMZ, he said enemy activity in the military region near Saigon is "in the nature of probes rather than all-out attacks."

## U.S., Russia Expand Pact On Exchange

(Continued from Page 1)

Influence on the general state of relations between states."

The American signatory, Ambassador Jacob D. Beam, said agreement was part of "our own efforts preceding President Nixon's visit to this country in May."

U.S. officials noted the agreement is voluntary and small sets out a plan for exchange. Frequently, one side or the other has failed to deliver on half of an exchange, cancelling automatically the other half.

In the scientific and technical areas, the agreement calls for exchanges including five which were not carried out in the 1971 agreement. But the program also proposes for the first time an unlimited number of additional exchanges in 16 specific fields that could be negotiated individually in the next few years.

The new exchange calls for reciprocal visits by agricultural and university professors in the next few years.

If the plan is carried out, U.S. and Soviet professors for the first time would exchange teaching posts for a semester or longer. The agreement also allows graduate students to be exchanged on the same basis as the previous arrangement.

Only Americans are attending Soviet universities and U.S. officials say there is little interest among American graduate students going to Russia.

U.S. officials admitted they were unable to get written assurances from Soviet officials that reduced imbalances that have marred the cultural agreements since the first one was signed in 1957.

Profits and Losses  
American artists in Russia often find they have been booked by Soviet officials into small, dilapidated and in remote cities while Russian artists are booked by commercial artists in the U.S. into the best and biggest halls for longer tours.

One effect of this disparity is that the Soviet Union gains dollar profits from its artists' tours while the U.S. government must pay out dollars to subsidize U.S. tours.

The biggest imbalance is tourist traffic, which is also covered by the agreement.

In 1971, an estimated 300,000 U.S. tourists visited the Soviet Union while only 200 Russian tourists visited the United States. Including official delegations and performing artists, only 15 Soviet citizens traveled to 15 United States last year, although the exchange agreement calls for both sides to encourage tourism.

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## WEATHER

	C	F
ALABAMA	15	Cloudy
ALASKA	4	Cloudy
ARIZONA	17	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	18	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	16	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	23	Partly cloudy
DELAWARE	11	Cloudy
FLORIDA	10	Cloudy
GEORGIA	20	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	15	Partly cloudy
INDIANA	15	Cloudy
IOWA	15	Cloudy
KANSAS	6	Shower
KENTUCKY	12	Shower
LOUISIANA	4	Cloudy
MAINE	12	Cloudy
MARYLAND	12	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	12	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	12	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	12	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	12	Cloudy
MISSOURI	12	Cloudy
MONTANA	12	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	12	Cloudy
NEVADA	12	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	12	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	12	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	12	Cloudy
OHIO	12	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	12	Cloudy
OREGON	12	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	12	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	12	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	12	Cloudy
TEXAS	12	Cloudy
UTAH	12	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	12	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	12	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	12	Cloudy
WYOMING	12	Cloudy

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Both Under Oath

ITT Official Contradicts Mrs. Beard

By Sanford J. Uagar

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—William R. Merriam, director of the Washington office of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., testified yesterday that he never received any memorandum about ITT's contribution to the Republican National Convention from lobbyist Dita D. Ward.

In a tumultuous session of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Mr. Merriam contradicted virtually everything that Mrs. Beard had ready testified to under oath.

The portly, jovial Mr. Merriam, vice-president of ITT, is the alleged recipient of a memorandum from Mrs. Beard which links ITT to the corporation's pledge of at least \$500,000 to help bring the GOP convention to San Diego.

Mrs. Beard, interviewed two weeks ago in a Denver hospital, denied the authenticity of a memo, which was published by columnist Jack Anderson.

Her version was that at Mr. Merriam's request, she wrote a memorandum containing some of the sentences in the version produced by Mr. Anderson—discussing only the convention contribution and not the anti-trust cases.

**White House Phone Call**

The memo she did write, Mrs. Beard testified, was spurred by White House phone call to Mr. Merriam, asking whether the ITT contribution was for as much as

\$500,000, and whether that amount might be going directly into President Nixon's re-election campaign fund.

The lobbyist said that she personally handed that memo to Mr. Merriam in ITT's Washington office.

Mr. Merriam, however, admitted yesterday that he had "deceived" Mrs. Beard in telling her that the phone call was from the White House, because it actually came from Jack Gleason, a former White House aide who is now a consultant for ITT here.

He said he did that because Mrs. Beard "has a strong antipathy toward Mr. Gleason," and she would have discredited any information that came from him.

Anyway, Mr. Merriam testified, he never received the memo Mrs. Beard says she wrote, he was not in the office on the day it was allegedly typed—June 23, 1971—and he never heard the figure of \$500,000 mentioned.

**Fudged and Hedged**

He also conceded that he "fudged" and "hedged" in telling Rep. Bob Wilson, R., Calif., on Feb. 28 that he had received a memorandum from Mrs. Beard.

After discovering later the same day that in his view he could not have received her memo, Mr. Merriam testified, he did not bother to call Rep. Wilson back and tell him, because "I didn't think it was that serious."

Today, Rep. Wilson called for an investigation to find out whether Mr. Merriam perjured himself by denying he ever had

seen the memorandum from Mrs. Beard.

"I think we ought to investigate just whether he did or not receive the memo," Rep. Wilson said. "I think the preponderance of evidence is that he did."

At the point when Mr. Merriam acknowledged to the committee that he had consciously "deceived" the lobbyist, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. demanded, "How can a member of this committee expect you to tell the truth?"

Other developments included:

- Committee chairman James O. Eastland, D., Miss., yesterday released a letter from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reaffirming the bureau's earlier conclusion that, on the basis of laboratory tests, the Anderson-published memo appears to have been typed on Mrs. Beard's typewriter in the ITT offices on the date indicated.
- ITT has released its own laboratory tests on the disputed memo done by private experts in New York and Chicago, concluding that it was written much later, perhaps in January or February of this year.
- Sen. Eastland has already announced that he places more faith in the FBI findings.
- Rep. Wilson, talking to reporters during a luncheon break from yesterday's hearings, insisted that President Nixon has committed himself to using a new hotel under construction by the Sheraton subsidiary of ITT, as his convention headquarters in San Diego. But he said he does not know who can verify that commitment.

President's Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said at a recent White House briefing that the President has no such plans, a statement that prompted ITT chairman Harold S. Gense to say that ITT's financial commitment might be "abrogated."

But Rep. Wilson told the reporters that "ITT will have to work pretty hard to get its money back" in that event. "We can reason with ITT," he added.

• Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., today accused the Justice Department of withholding from the committee information that Mrs. Beard's Denver physician, Dr. L. M. Radetsky, is under investigation for possible Medicare fraud.

He said in a letter to Sen. Eastland that the Social Security Administration barred Dr. Radetsky from getting any Medicare payments after Jan. 18 and is considering criminal prosecution against the physician.

Sen. Kennedy complained that "this committee remained uninformed of the federal investigation of Dr. Radetsky" while he relied on his judgment that Mrs. Beard was too ill to come to Washington to testify.

In Denver, Dr. Radetsky said he was not aware of the investigation although he "knew that the situation with Medicare was being routinely checked months before the Beard case."

"There is absolutely no relationship between the two in any way whatsoever," he said. "This sort of investigation between Medicare and doctors occurs routinely."

• Henry E. Petersen, head of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, said today that the dismissal of a U.S. attorney in San Diego last year for allegedly obstructing justice in southern California would not only have been unwarranted but grossly unfair.

Mr. Petersen told the Senate Judiciary Committee that Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, as deputy attorney general, properly cleared U.S. attorney Harry Steward of any wrongdoing.

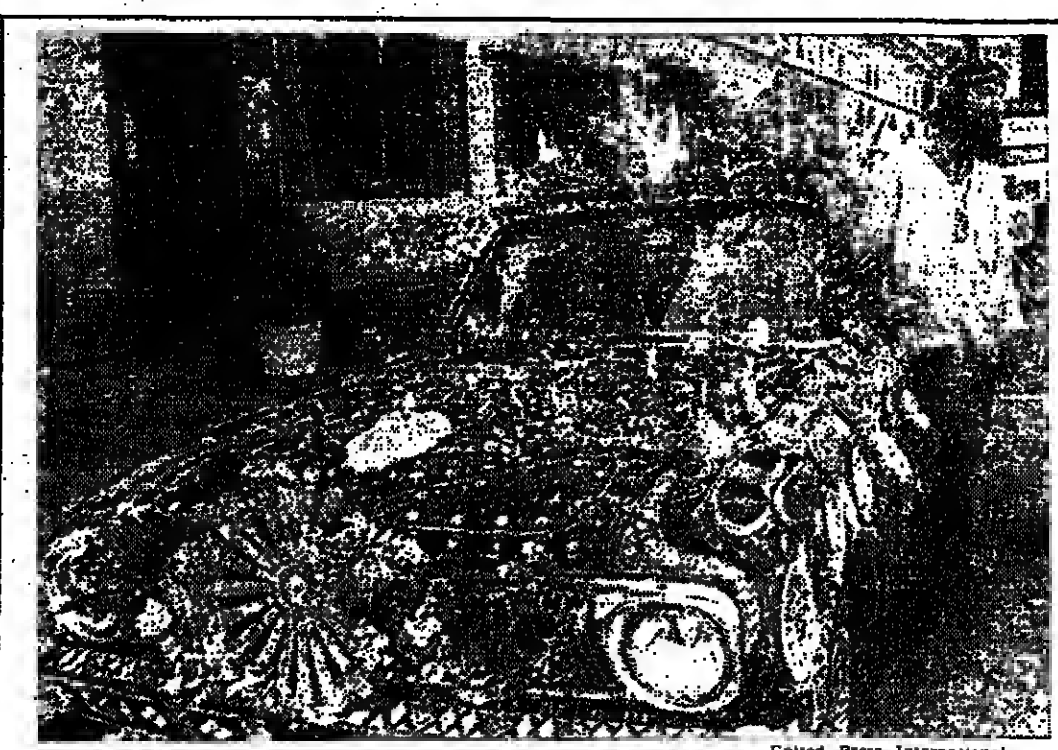
Mr. Petersen in his prepared statement said Mr. Kleindienst ordered a Justice Department investigation of Mr. Steward, and it was carried out by career staff attorneys who analyzed the information and made the recommendation, which Mr. Kleindienst accepted.

Life magazine charged recently that Mr. Kleindienst had cleared Mr. Steward of any wrongdoing after Mr. Steward allegedly stepped in to block prosecution of prominent Republicans for arranging what the magazine called illegal campaign contributions.

• An ITT official said yesterday that ITT has "vigorously" sought a settlement on the sale of its holdings to Chile, since it believed it would be more advantageous to the company than the receipt of its government insurance.

Anthony Pugliese, manager of ITT's news service, wrote in a telegram from New York that an article published in The Washington Post on Sunday "distorted" the record of negotiations between Chile and ITT.

"Contrary to the assertion made in The Washington Post," Mr. Pugliese wrote, "it was ITT which advanced the concept of an international appraisal in June, 1971. Negotiations regarding an appraisal failed to move forward because the Chilean government insisted upon compiling an appraisal with an immediate management takeover without payment of any compensation."



MOTOR MONTAGE—This is what a 1961 car looks like after years of "artistic" treatment in Sausalito, Calif. It is adorned with just about everything; a typewriter, shoes, plastic flowers, a crucifix, a Mickey Mouse doll and lots of etc.

First Shot Said to Have Come From Van

1970 Shootout Is Described at Davis Trial

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 11 (AP).—A prosecution witness in the Angela Davis trial told yesterday how he had disarmed a convict in the 1970 Marin County courthouse escape attempt and described the first shots fired in the incident.

Rugene Fontaine, an assistant county coroner, said he had watched the gunfight between those inside a getaway van and a San Quentin prison guard crouched and aiming a rifle at the van.

Two convicts, an accomplice and a judge they were holding hostage were killed in the escape attempt, which Miss Davis is accused of plotting. She was not

at the scene but has been charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy under state law.

The question of who fired the first shot has been disputed.

"There Was a Shot"

"The officer was quite close to" the van, Mr. Fontaine testified. "He appeared to start to shoot something and then there was a shot—it sounded like a pistol shot... I surmised or believed it came from the van."

"The officer appeared to flinch and draw back for a second. Then he brought the rifle back up and fired... I think he fired three times."

"Was the flinching before the officer himself had fired a shot?" asked assistant attorney general Albert Harris Jr.

Mr. Fontaine answered, "Yes."

He also said that when he approached the van, he saw a sawed-off shotgun lying in the lap of the dead judge. And he said that Russell Magee, a convict lying wounded in the van, had reached for it.

"It looked as though he was trying to grab the gun and had his hand on it," Mr. Fontaine said, adding that he had leaped into the van, held Magee's hand down and wrestled the gun away from him.

Another witness, a San Rafael police inspector, Harold Pen-

nington, said he had heard cries for help coming from the van and had witnessed part of the shootout but had not been able to tell where the gunfire came from.

The defense, on cross-examination, sought to prove that the guards had shot first. "At the time that firing was going on, that van was literally rocking, wasn't it?" asked attorney Leo Branton.

"Yes sir," Mr. Pennington answered.

"And that was from the impact of the bullets hitting it on the outside, wasn't it?" the attorney asked.

The witness answered, "I have no idea, sir."

An Active Session Of SALT Reported

HELSINKI, April 11 (AP).—The U.S. and Soviet delegations to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks held their fifth plenary session of the seventh round of talks in the Soviet Embassy here today.

The session lasted only 65 minutes—one of the shortest sessions since the talks began two and a half years ago. A U.S. delegation spokesman described the session as "active and quite serious."

FBI Seizes Suspect in Portland

Man Arrested as Hijacking Fails to Get Off the Ground

PORTLAND, Ore., April 11 (UPI).—A man dressed in a business suit and demanding \$500,000 in ransom was arrested by the FBI today trying to hijack a Continental Airlines jetliner at the airport here.

The 63 passengers aboard the Boeing-707 were transferred to a Pan American flight before the FBI closed in on the suspect.

Vincent E. Ruel, assistant special agent in charge of the Portland FBI office, identified the man as Major Burton Davenport, 56, of Vancouver, Wash. He was charged with threatening to destroy an aircraft. Major is his first name and not a military title.

The FBI said the hijacker claimed to have nitroglycerine in a bottle but when the bottle was recovered it was discovered to be "another substance."

A spokesman for Continental in Los Angeles said the hijacking attempt started shortly before the plane was to depart for Seattle at 8 a.m.

"A member of the Continental cabin crew persuaded the man to let all the passengers disembark and then crew members," the spokesman said. FBI agents boarded the airplane and took the man into custody. There was no injury to crew or passengers.

Portland International was the airport where "D. B. Cooper" started the current rash of extortion-by-airliner attempts last November by collecting four parachutes and \$200,000 and then halting out of a Northwest Airlines Boeing-727 high over the western United States. He has never been found.

German Motorist Released in Shooting

BONN, April 11 (Reuters).—A West German motorist who shot dead another driver in a highway argument near here was released today while the Bonn state prosecutor considered whether to bring charges against him.

The prosecutor's office said it could not be excluded that 33-year-old Herfried Arendt, son of a millionaire supermarket owner, acted in self-defense in firing at Dieter Schink, 27, a laborer, following an argument on a highway last Sunday.

A post-mortem examination showed Mr. Schink had been drinking, the prosecutor's office said.



CHECK-UP—RCA engineer Art Walshe checking the remote control function of ground-comparison television assembly that will "cover" lunar explorations of Apollo-16 crew for TV viewers. The color TV camera's associated control unit will enable NASA controllers in Houston to operate camera by means of remote control.

Apollo-16 Crew Is Declared in 'Good Shape' for Mission

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 11 (UPI).—Doctors gave the Apollo-16 astronauts their final major medical examination today before they head for the moon under and the countdown resumed after a potential moon-landing problem was solved.

Launch director Walter J. Kan reported that a leaking nitrogen hose was replaced in the

Apollo-16 service module. After the new hose was installed, tests showed that the leak was eliminated.

The nitrogen is used for a powerful moon-mapping camera in Apollo's package of orbital reconnaissance sensors.

"Preliminary data says everything is fine," a spokesman said. The countdown resumed this morning after a planned 12-hour rest period.

John W. Young, 41, Thomas K. Mattingly, 36, and Charles M. Duke, 36, were given particularly detailed heart examinations because of heart irregularities noticed in Apollo-15 astronauts while in flight. They were pronounced in "good shape" for the flight by Dr. Charles Berry, chief NASA physician.

The last time Comdr. Mattingly went through the big "minus five-day" exam—for Apollo-15—he passed with flying colors only to learn two days later he had a potential case of German measles and he had to give up his berth for the flight.

The 12-day mission is to explore a highlands area of the moon north of a crater named after French philosopher René Descartes.

The first hours of the count went smoothly yesterday. A trouble-free countdown is more crucial than ever on Apollo-16, since failure to launch between 17:54 and 21:43 GMT Sunday would mean a delay in the mission until May.

**Pioneer Course Shifted**

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—The Pioneer-10 spacecraft has been nudged on to a course that will take it 7,860 miles closer to the planet Jupiter, NASA said yesterday.

The spacecraft's closest approach to Jupiter—87,000 miles—is now forecast for 0133 GMT Dec. 4, 1973.

**Postmen Hurt by Bomb**

ROTTERDAM, April 11 (Reuters).—Two postmen were injured here today, one seriously, when a parcel exploded in a mail bag they were unpacking, police said. Fragments were being examined at the police laboratory.

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## Neruda, in U.S. Talk, Makes Plea for Chilean Socialism

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI).—Pablo Neruda, Chile's Nobel laureate, diplomat and declaimer of poetry, began a series of public appearances here this week with a plea for his country's socialist revolution.

Making his first visit to the United States in six years, Mr. Neruda wove the plea into a speech last night celebrating the anniversary of literature. He was the keynote speaker at a banquet marking the 50th anniversary of the PEN Club, the world association of writers.

"As a nation, we chose our path for ourselves," the 68-year-old Chilean said. "And for that very reason we are resolved to pursue it to the end. But secret opponents use every kind of weapon to turn our destiny aside."

In the speech, and during an interview over lunch earlier in the day, Mr. Neruda discussed some of the difficulties that confront a poet in the role of international negotiator. He is now Chilean ambassador to France.

Closing his heavy-lidded eyes in an expression of mock pain, he recounted his recent experiences in Paris, where Chile is locked in talks with government and private banks of the United States and Western Europe in an attempt to renegotiate a \$3-billion foreign debt and seek new standby financial arrangements. He elaborated on the negotiations in his speech, saying that "many of those who appeared so implacable" at the negotiation

"seemed to be taking aim to bring Chile tumbling down." He hinted that it looked as though the U.S. representative was one of those.

Mr. Neruda lauded the PEN Club, and said he had come to pay the debt he feels Latin-American writers owe to such figures as Walt Whitman, Theodore Dreiser and the more recent generation "of great and noble writers, faced with the conflicts involved in the vertiginous growth of your capitalist structure."

The 700 PEN guests hissed, laughed and booed when a greeting was read from President Nixon. Mr. Neruda, who was introduced by Arthur Miller, the playwright, as "the father of contemporary Latin-American literature," received a standing ovation at the end of his speech.

## 3 UN Diplomats Visit Area Freed From Portugal

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 11 (AP).—The United Nations disclosed yesterday that a three-man team of UN-accredited diplomats made a secret seven-day foray into "liberated" areas of Portuguese Guinea and returned to the Republic of Guinea on Saturday.

The three diplomats were Horacio Sevilla-Borja, of Ecuador, Folke Lofgren, of Sweden, and a Tunisian, Kamel Belkhiria.

The three are members of the UN General Assembly's Special Committee on Decolonization, which is visiting West Africa.

In a statement yesterday, the United Nations said Mr. Sevilla-Borja, chairman of the three-man group, reported they traveled mostly on foot and at night during their seven-day journey.

The UN statement said the group had witnessed reconstruction programs undertaken by the liberation movement inside Portuguese Guinea and "were impressed by the heroic efforts of the people . . . to achieve the total liberation of their fatherland."

The three diplomats were accompanied on their return to the Guinea Republic by Constantino Santos Teixeira, commander of the revolutionary forces of the African party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands.

## Waldheim Talks With Sir Alec

LONDON, April 11 (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today discussed the Middle East and Vietnam during a 50-minute meeting with British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

South-West Africa, Rhodesia and the Indian subcontinent were also discussed, as well as matters concerning the UN, British officials said. They declined to give details.

The officials said Sir Alec welcomed the opportunity to discuss a wide range of questions with Mr. Waldheim on his first official visit to London since becoming secretary-general last January.

## Naples Youths Battle Police Over Fascists

Election Violence Increases in Italy

NAPLES, April 11 (AP).—A thousand students erected a barricade and stormed police with stones and pieces of furniture in Naples today. It was the third straight day of leftist violence in Italy over the rising role of neo-fascists in the elections.

Police reported 36 policemen injured; one of them had to be hospitalized. They said there were eight injured among students. There were 45 arrested.

The students skipped classes to protest the arrest of two students charged with having thrown a homemade bomb against a Naples office of the neo-fascist party last week.

Police attacked with clubs and tear gas as the students threw furniture from windows of the high school and others hurled stones from a barricade in the street.

Arrests in Pavia  
In Pavia, in the north, police arrested overnight nine persons including Communist and Socialist officials.

The nine were charged as responsible for a riot aimed at disrupting a neo-fascist rally Sunday. A score of people were injured and ten were arrested during the clashes.

There was violence in a dozen fascist or Communist rallies in various cities Sunday and Monday.

One of the wildest battles was in Genoa during a speech by neo-fascist party secretary Giorgio Almirante last night. Leftists attacked police with gasoline bottles.

In virtually all cities, the disorders flared up when police barred the way to leftwingers who wanted to break up fascist rallies.

Huge Campaign  
The leftists—Socialists to Maoists and anarchists—have grown furious over the huge campaign put on by the fascists. Many believe the fascists may at least double their present 25 seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the wake of a rightist backlash against strikes and political instability.

A poll conducted for the dominant Christian Democrat party indicated the May 7-8 elections may produce the largest shift in voters in Italy in the last 25 years. One fourth, or some nine million persons, have changed opinions, according to the poll.

The Catholic party, however, said the poll showed such a crossing of trends in the changes that they hoped the shifts to the right to the left and to the center would offset each other to a large extent.

## N.Y. Judge Voids \$52-Million Suit Over a Raphael

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuters).—A New York state judge voided a lawsuit in which she claimed she was duped into selling a Raphael masterpiece worth millions of dollars for only \$325.

Mrs. Mary Jefferson Lake had bought \$52 million from Parkes-Bernet Galleries Inc. The Incurable Collector, another art gallery, and art dealer Ira Spanierman, who bought the painting at auction.

State Supreme Court Justice George Clarke yesterday threw out Mrs. Lake's suit, which claimed that the three defendants had conspired to defraud her. The judge said her suit "totally fails to disclose a meritorious claim."

Mrs. Lake had inherited the painting and sold it through Parkes-Bernet after it was evaluated as relatively worthless.

Three years after Mr. Spanierman purchased the painting for \$325, it was authenticated as a portrait of Lorenzo, Duke of Urbino, painted by Raphael. It is now believed to be worth several million dollars.



Judge Robert Magnan, yesterday, telling of his abduction.

## After Hostages' Release

## Paris Police Lose All Trace Of Escaped Gangster Trio

PARIS, April 11 (UPI).—Two men and a woman, who successfully used a judge and his two assistants as hostages in a courtroom escape yesterday, vanished today after releasing their prisoners, police said.

They said the escape from a courtroom in the Palace of Justice was led by Christian Jubin, 31, accused of a double murder, rape and armed robbery.

According to police, it was Evelyn Segard, 29, a former prostitute, who smuggled guns into the courtroom for Jubin and her husband, Georges, also 29.

The trio bargained for a police car into which they bundled their hostages, investigating magistrate Robert Magnan, 51, his secretary and a court clerk.

100 mph Chase  
Mrs. Segard, on bail on charges of driving the getaway car in her husband's holdups, sped through Paris streets at more than 100 miles an hour trailed by police and journalists.

"I must admit she drove very well," said Mr. Magnan after his release. "She had a great deal of skill."

The chase around the streets of southern Paris ended when the kidnappers stopped the car and threatened to shoot a hostage if the police did not stop following them, a police spokesman said.

He said once alone, they exchanged the police car for another car in which they commandeered at gunpoint, released the hostages, and disappeared.

The only trace, he said, was the abandoned stolen car found nearby an hour later. Mr. Magnan described Mrs. Segard as the driving force behind the two men.

"When we were in my chambers," he told newsmen today, "she waved a pistol at me and said: 'You see this pistol? If anybody tries anything, there's one bullet for you and one for me.'"

Mr. Magnan said when they were being pursued in the car, Jubin got nervous and Mrs. Segard pushed him out of the way and took over behind the wheel.

"Jubin wanted to free us all. Not Evelyn Segard," said Mr. Segard.

## German F-104 Down

BONN, April 11 (AP).—The pilot of a West German Lockheed F-104 Starfighter jet died when it crashed near Mainz in Bavaria today, the Defense Ministry announced. West Germany has now lost 152 Starfighters and 71 pilots have died since the U.S.-designed plane built under license in Germany was introduced in the early sixties.

## France Ousts Czech

PARIS, April 11 (UPI).—A Czech diplomat has been ousted from Paris after the French government on spring charges, the police said today. Frantisek Korisko, 32, a third secretary in the Czechoslovak Embassy, was arrested last week with confidential documents on electronics, the police said.



Evelyn Segard, in a 1969 Paris night club photo

Magnan. "The whole time, she tried to persuade Jubin to hold at least one of us until morning." "Regardless of what's usually said," Mr. Magnan added, "Jubin seemed to be the most reasonable and supple, and the woman the most dangerous," of the trio.

Mr. Magnan and his aides were released shortly before midnight. Police set up roadblocks throughout the city, but got no new lead on the trio. A spokesman said they had almost definitely gone into hiding in a house or apartment provided by Mrs. Segard.

## Woman Pleads Guilty in Murder Of 3 Yablonskis

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 11 (AP).—Annette Gilly pleaded guilty to murder and conspiracy today in the 1969 slayings of United Mine Workers leader Joseph A. Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

Mrs. Gilly, whose husband, Paul, was convicted and sentenced to death in the same case last month, acknowledged her role in the killings and agreed to turn state's evidence testifying against her father if need be in return for a guarantee that the state would not seek the death penalty against her.

During the proceedings, Mrs. Gilly also acknowledged that she had given the FBI a statement detailing what she knows of the slayings which occurred Dec. 31, 1969, at the Yablonskis' home in Clarksville, 20 miles southeast of here.

An FBI agent confirmed during the proceedings that Mrs. Gilly had indeed signed a statement with full knowledge of her rights. The prosecution declined temporarily to make it public, however, but indicated it planned to do so later this week.

Mrs. Gilly, 31, pleaded guilty to three general counts of murder and one count of conspiring to murder.

## Thousands Mourn Sallustro As Police Search for Killers

BUENOS AIRES, April 11 (AP).—While police searched for the kidnappers and slayers of Italian industrialist Oberdan Sallustro, 57, his widow and children remained through the night beside his open coffin, receiving the condolences of thousands of mourners.

President Alejandro Lanusse, Interior Minister Arturo Morrolo and Aurelio Pecorelli, president and board chairman of Fiat-Concord, were among those who viewed the body at the Church of Our Lady of Immigrants, a new and modern building which Mr. Sallustro had helped to build in a working-class neighborhood.

The general manager of Fiat's industries in Argentina was slain yesterday by his captors after police stumbled onto his hiding place in a rented, one-story cement block home in suburban Villa Lugano. He had been kidnapped March 21 by members of the leftist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

## Surprised by 'Prison'

Police sources said the Villa Lugano address was obtained as a result of the arrest Sunday of Osvaldo Debenadetti and six other young men and women accused of ERP membership. But the four plaintiffs men who went to the house at noon yesterday to check out the lead had no idea this was Mr. Sallustro's "prison," police said.

After a gun battle, the terrorists managed to flee out a back entrance and police found Mr. Sallustro's body in a bedroom. He had been dead only minutes.

Early today, a police communiqué said that Mario Raul Klachko, 26, an Argentine citizen, was being sought.

The three terrorists got away by commandeering a parked jeep, and later the car of a doctor, who was forced out of his vehicle at gunpoint.

## Powerful Army Leader

Three hours before Mr. Sallustro's death, terrorists assassinated Gen. Juan Carlos Sanchez, 53, commander of Argentina's 10,000-man Second Army and one of the nation's most powerful army leaders. A burst of machine-gun fire killed Gen. Sanchez as he was being driven to his office in downtown Rosario, north of Buenos Aires. Stray bullets killed a woman shopkeeper. Gen. Sanchez's driver, an army sergeant, was wounded.

A communiqué left in Rosario's central post office said Gen. Sanchez had been killed by the ERP and the Armed Revolutionary Forces, another guerrilla group. The communiqué said that the government was "threatening a fascist coup" and that elections called by President Lanusse for next March to return Argentina to civilian rule, after seven years of military government, would be a "farce."

## Fiat Workers Mourn

ROME, April 11 (Reuters).—Fiat workers around the world stopped work today in memory of Mr. Sallustro.

The Italian press was almost unanimous in condemning the NATO country representatives and which was created by the NATO political arm, the North Atlantic Assembly.

## Michael Denny Dies at 75; British, NATO Admiral

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—Adm. Sir Michael Denny, 75, former commander in chief of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in the eastern Atlantic, died here Friday.

For three years, until his retirement in 1969, Adm. Denny was chairman of the British Joint Services Mission in Washington, and British representative on the standing committee of NATO's Military Committee.

A graduate of the British Naval Academy at Dartmouth, Michael Maynard Denny served with the "Grand Fleet" in the World War I, throughout World War II.

During the last two years of the war he commanded the aircraft carrier Victorious in the Pacific. He was promoted to rear-admiral in 1945.

## Luns Can See No Defense Without U.S.

NORFOLK, Va., April 11 (AP).—The secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization yesterday ruled out the possibility of a collective European security system that would not include the United States and Canada.

"A settlement excluding the presence in Europe of the United States and Canada would inevitably result in Russian dominance over a militarily weak and politically disunited continent," said Joseph M.A. Luns.

He and other officials were here for observance of the 20th anniversary of NATO's Supreme Allied Command Atlantic.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told the gathering America will remain firmly committed to NATO and will strive to improve its military capabilities in Europe as long as the allies make comparable efforts.

The Atlantic Command headquarters in Norfolk is responsible for more than 12 million square miles of Atlantic Ocean from Europe to North America. Its staff, consisting of 19 military officers from eight of the 15 NATO nations, devotes most of its time to contingency planning and multinational military exercises.

## Study of NATO's Future

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—Arrangements have been made for a long-term study of NATO's future, including its political and economic relationships as well as military threats posed by the Soviet Union and Eastern-bloc countries.

The announcement was made yesterday by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, N.Y., who has been designated chairman of the Committee of Nine, which is composed of NATO-country representatives and which was created by the NATO political arm, the North Atlantic Assembly.

Sen. Javits, who attended the committee's first planning session at Italy's Lake Como over the weekend, said the study focus is on "a series of questions facing the alliance which can make or break it."

The study—it will be the fourth such project in NATO's 23-year history—will be supervised by the Brookings Institution. Two other major research organizations taking part are the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, and the Institute for Strategic Studies, Paris.

The first report of the committee is scheduled for Nov. 2 in Bonn.

## Bomb Found in Berlin Near U.S. Official's Car

BERLIN, April 11 (AP).—A large fire bomb found under the private car of the U.S. spokesman in Berlin was dismantled minutes before it was set to go off, police reported today.

The spokesman, John Sautstrom, and his family were in their house asleep when passing by discovered the bomb in the car in front and called police. The street was sealed off and police in bomb-disposal gear dismantled the bomb, which had been set to go off in another 20 minutes. In the past two years several U.S. and British vehicles have been burned out in West Berlin.

Sautstrom, and his family were in their house asleep when passing by discovered the bomb in the car in front and called police. The street was sealed off and police in bomb-disposal gear dismantled the bomb, which had been set to go off in another 20 minutes. In the past two years several U.S. and British vehicles have been burned out in West Berlin.

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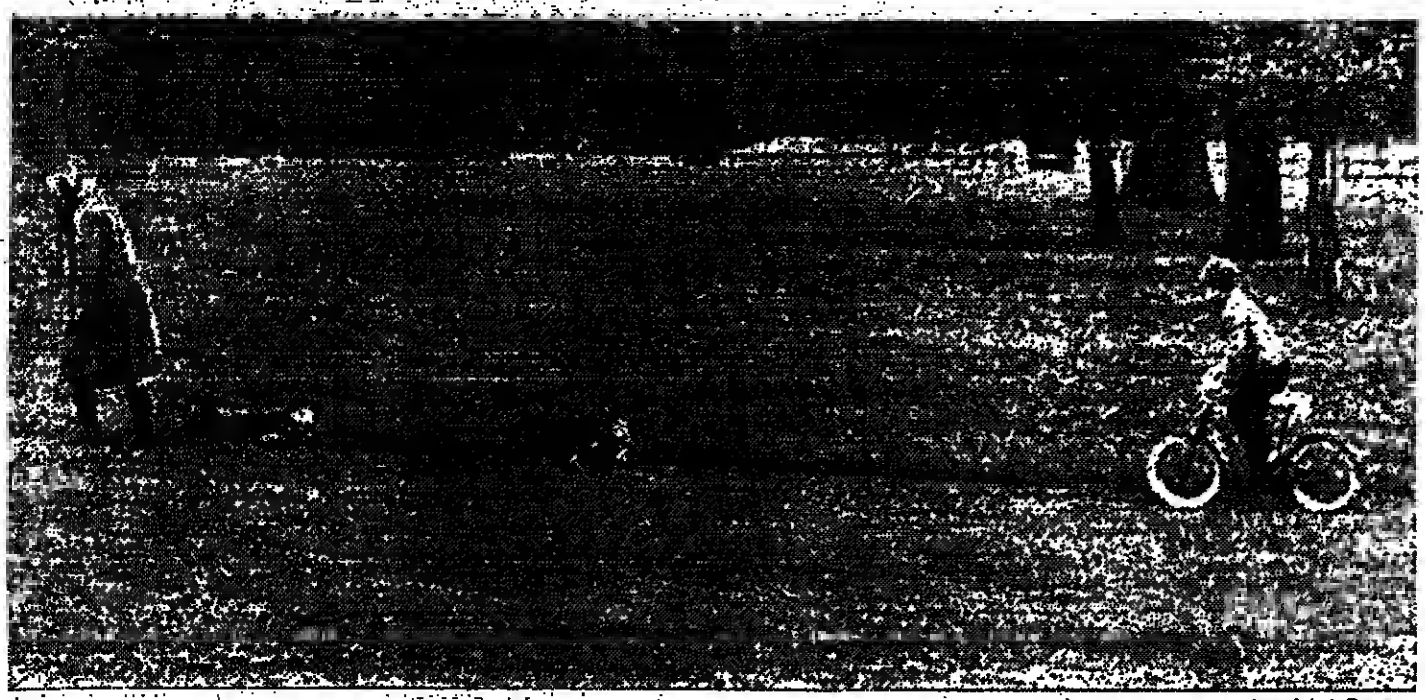
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"WAIT FOR ME"—Just an hour before she was to greet Holland's Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard at Windsor Castle yesterday, Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, hastily followed by 8-year-old Prince Andrew on his bicycle, took the royal corgis for a walk in Windsor Great Park. Afterwards, the Queen returned to more formal clothes to greet the Dutch royal couple, who arrived in Great Britain on a state visit.

## Red Flags Fly As Podgorny Visits Ankara

ANKARA, April 11 (UPI)—President Nikolai V. Podgorny was greeted by thousands of red flags today as he arrived to start a six-day visit, the first by a Soviet chief of state.

In an airport statement, Mr. Podgorny said he hoped the visit would help forge closer ties between the two countries, frequent foes in wars throughout history. "I want to express my trust that my visit will contribute to good-neighborly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union," Mr. Podgorny said.

[President Podgorny tonight warned against any ill-considered interference in Cyprus and said the removal of foreign military bases from the island would assist a settlement of its problems. Reuters reported.]

[Speaking at a banquet given in his honor by President Sunay tonight, the Soviet leader also called for early settlement of the Indochina and Middle East conflicts and said a European security conference could improve the political climate in global terms.]

The thousands of red flags decorating Ankara comprised both the Turkish standard, with crescent and star, and the banner of the Soviet Union, with hammer and sickle.

"A few years ago so much red would have scared us," said a policeman at Esenboga Airport. "Now we are receiving the leader of our big neighbor in an atmosphere of friendship."

Sunay's Visit  
President Cevdet Sunay and his daughter greeted Mr. Podgorny, who officially is returning a 1969 visit to the Soviet Union made by Mr. Sunay.

But the Soviet leader also is following up a significant new trade agreement, signed a month ago, which increases yearly trade between the two countries to about \$2 billion and provides Soviet aid totaling \$400 million.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Podgorny's visit is the latest step in a Soviet campaign to strengthen ties with a nation which gradually is loosening its close relationship with the United States.

Strategically, Soviet interest centers on Turkey's control of the Bosphorus Strait, the Soviet Union's only naval gateway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

Bosphorus Bridge  
Mr. Podgorny will visit the site of a new bridge over the Bosphorus on Saturday during a two-day stay in Istanbul. He will also visit Izmir, where Soviet technicians are building an oil refinery for Turkey.

At the end of World War II, the Soviet Union demanded joint control of the Bosphorus and advanced claims over two Turkish provinces. Resulting tensions pushed Turkey into the Western camp and North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Israelis Observe 'Day of Holocaust'

TEL AVIV, April 11 (AP)—All Israel came to a total halt for two minutes today with the screech of air raid sirens, to mourn the death of the six million Jews massacred by the Nazis in World War II.

Jerusalem schoolchildren laid wreaths and special Holocaust Day prayers were said throughout the country for the victims. Holocaust Day, set by the Hebrew calendar, falls on the anniversary of the beginning of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising in 1943.

## Brought Home by Returning Refugees

### Smallpox Epidemic Adds to Dacca's Woes

By Lee Lescage  
DACCAs, April 11 (UPI)—Refugees returning to Bangladesh from India have brought a smallpox epidemic in which about 7,000 persons have died, according to medical sources. The disease had been almost eradicated from this region in the last few years by a large-scale vaccination campaign, but India's neighboring state of West Bengal has been less successful in controlling smallpox and several crowded refugee camps became infected.

In addition to coping with the enormous problems of rebuilding Bangladesh after its destructive war for independence, government officials now must launch an expensive program to wipe out the disease. The deaths have occurred over the last two months and medical authorities believe that the epidemic will continue for about another two months.

### South Africans Move to Prevent Dog Slaughter

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April 11 (Reuters)—South Africa plans to prohibit slaughter of domestic dogs for profit, following an outcry against a scheme to sell dog furs and dalmatian meat.

Agriculture Minister Dirk Uys told Parliament yesterday the government had decided to amend the animals protection act.

Businessman Van der Sandt Smit has publicly announced plans to slaughter dogs, bitches and puppies for their skins and has caused a furor among the nation's doglovers. Adding to the controversy was his suggestion that dog steaks would go on sale in shops.

Letters to newspapers were mostly condemnatory though a few questioned why the slaughter of a mongrel was so bad when that of leopard was still widely condoned.

Some suspect the whole thing is a publicity stunt for selling artificial dog coats—and even fake dog-pelt bikinis. But the government is taking no chances.

### Long-Range Gun From U.S. Aids Israel Canal Plan

TEL AVIV, April 11 (UPI)—Israel today lifted secrecy to demonstrate a gun recently acquired from the United States, that could be positioned nearly 20 miles from the Suez Canal and still be able to shell Egyptian positions on the other side.

The M-107 self-propelled 175-mm gun enables Israel to promise to pull back from the canal as part of a partial peace agreement, provided that no Egyptian troops are allowed to cross the waterway.

"This is probably the longest-range gun in the world," an officer said. He said the longest-range gun in the Egyptian Army is an immobile, Soviet-made eight-inch piece with a range of 18.5 miles, giving the Israelis a 1.5-mile advantage in reach.

Capable of traveling at 30 miles an hour, the 175-mm gun, first produced in the United States in the late 1950s, fits into an Israeli artillery arsenal designed for mobility. Officials declined comment on when the guns had arrived from the United States, or how many Israel has.

This time of the year, just before the monsoon, has traditionally been the period of greatest smallpox infection in this part of the world. A major problem is finding all the cases. As in other underdeveloped countries, people are reluctant to report infection in their families. They have little contact with health authorities and they fear the vaccinations. Additionally, families often do not report deaths because they would then lose the ration card of the deceased. If they conceal the death, the family can draw slightly more food—which is of great importance in this chronically undernourished land.

It is estimated that only about 12 percent of the smallpox cases have been reported and that the mortality rate has been about 40 percent during the epidemic.

The heaviest incidence of smallpox has been in the Barisal and Faridpur districts, south and southwest of Dacca. Large numbers of people returned there from the Salt Lake City refugee camp on the outskirts of Calcutta.

Many smallpox victims admit that they avoided getting vaccinated while they were refugees in India out of fear and because of religious beliefs. Others who could not escape vaccination rendered it useless by washing off the vaccine immediately after it was given them.

### Chicken Fox Problem

The identification and reporting of smallpox cases are further complicated here because the epidemic is coincidental with an outbreak of chicken pox.

Health workers have been carrying out vaccination programs in infected areas of Bangladesh, seeking to mitigate the effect of the epidemic.

If a person is vaccinated within two days of exposure he will not contract smallpox. Vaccination

### Jerusalem Mayor To Visit French Exhibit Officially

JERUSALEM, April 11 (UPI)—France has agreed to allow the mayor of Jerusalem to be present in his official capacity at the opening of the City of Paris Exhibition at the Jerusalem Municipal Theater April 25, Israeli radio said today.

The radio said that the change in the French position was due to the intervention of French Senate President Alain Poher with the French Foreign Ministry.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek warned yesterday that the French exhibition would not take place unless the French government agreed that he could attend officially.

Newspaper reports said that the French, officially opposed to the wedding of east and west Jerusalem following the 1967 Middle East war, had "earlier" informed city hall they would not have Mr. Kollek address the event in his capacity as the mayor of Jerusalem.

The City of Paris Exhibition is part of ceremonies marking the inauguration of the House of France building, on the Hebrew University campus.

Mr. Poher is now in Israel at the head of an official French parliamentary delegation participating in the dedication of a Jerusalem street to French Gen. Pierre Koenig.

### Cosmos-485 Launched

MOSCOW, April 11 (AP)—The Soviet Union today launched the 485th unmanned satellite in its Cosmos series, Tass reported.

## Hymnal of Protest in Britain Raises Chorus of Complaints

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Britain's schoolchildren are singing a new kind of hymn at religious assemblies before classes.

One such hymn goes:  
Polaris subs, atomic bombs,  
Germ research in progress.  
That's the way the money goes—

What price the homeless?  
A bigger house, a second car—  
Pools, champagne, casinos.  
That's the way the money goes—

What price the poor folks?  
Miniskirts and motor bikes,  
Children burned with napalm,  
Which way should the money go?

Top disks or Ozjam?  
Earthquakes! Famines!  
Refugees!  
Leave the senses reeling.  
Sorry all the money's gone!  
Trust there's no hard feeling!

School superintendents have described the hymns as "left-wing propaganda" and complaints have been sent to the Ministry of Education and members of Parliament, demanding that the hymnbook, "New Life," be banned.

One critic, Kenneth Johnson, an administrator at a state girls' school in the southeast London suburb of Blackheath, said:

"In my opinion a growing number of churchmen and teachers are taking advantage of their position to inculcate their political doctrines into the immature and

unformed minds of our school-

children."

He objected specifically to a hymn that said: "The Devil is a patriot" and another that has the chorus: "It's God they ought to crucify instead of you and me. I said to the carpenter a-hanging on the tree."

The editor of the hymnbook, John Bailey, who is also religious adviser to Lincolnshire education authorities, said each of the book's 141 hymns had been passed by a committee including priests and teachers.

More than 50,000 copies have been bought by schools throughout Britain, according to the publishers, Galliard.

Mr. Bailey said the songs had been "misinterpreted or misunderstood." He asked: "Why should children be made to sing 'Oh Jesus I have promised to serve thee to the end' when they have obviously done nothing of the kind?"

He said many of the new hymns were supposed to be sarcastic or humorous and added: "Socialism and Christianity have a great deal in common."

### Alitalia Mediation

ROME, April 11 (AP)—Alitalia, the Italian national airline, announced it expected to resume almost all European and national flights Thursday if a government mediation with its ground personnel, which started today, was effective.

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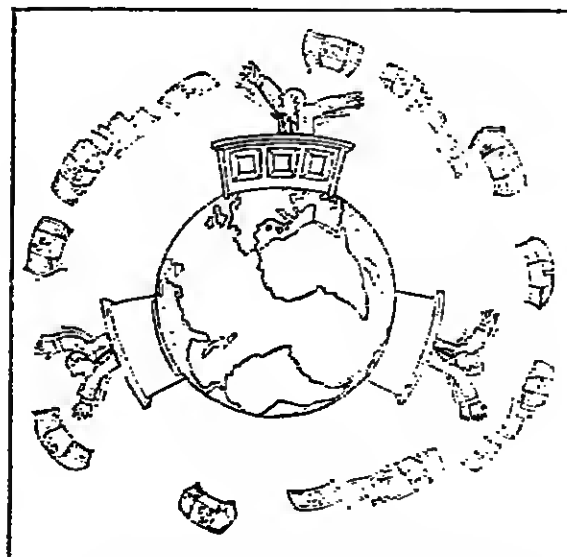
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## Back to the Elbe?

"I like America," writes Yevgeny Yevtushenko, after a tour of poetry-reading in the United States. And the warmth of his expressions takes them out of the class of mere thanks for hospitality received. At the same time, however, Mr. Yevtushenko makes it plain that the America he likes best is the America "which was floating along the Mayday Elbe," the America whose soldiers swapped whiskey for vodka in toasts with their victorious allies pouring in from the East. In this, the Russian poet strikes a chord to which many Americans can respond, evoking memories of a springtime when the world's great evil seemed crushed, and there were hopes, not of confidence, that peace and humane reason would henceforth prevail.

To what extent is the Elbe relevant today? A generation has come of age since then, to whom the acerbities of the Cold War are more familiar than the vast tragedy, the heroisms, the comradeships and the enmities of that other war that ended at the Elbe. True, many of them are reappraising the intervening hostilities, and looking for some way out of the bog of fear and hatred that spread from the Elbe's banks. True, the Soviet Union and the United States have moved much closer together than in the years of Stalin and Dulles. Treaties have been signed (one, barring the use of biological warfare and the destruction of its instruments, on

the very day Mr. Yevtushenko's hymn to Soviet-American friendship was published); President Nixon is to go to Moscow.

But there are obstacles, and not just those created by the "slanderers" the Russian poet castigates for polluting the Elbe. Differences as real as the Berlin Blockade, the dead of Korea, persist in Southeast Asia and the Mediterranean. Mr. Nixon speaks aggressively of the need for the great powers not to excite the smaller states to war—an obvious reference to the latest offensive in Vietnam and the Soviet part in it. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are wrestling with the differing Soviet and American views over just what kinds of arms are to be included.

Nevertheless, there is some promise in the air in this spring of 1972, and perhaps the May days of 1945 constitute as good a symbol of that promise as anything. The years between have wrought their damage, but they have also brought the wisdom of dangerous and costly experience. The world today is not what anyone foresaw at Yalta, or in San Francisco, when the United Nations was born. Certainly, it has not seen the hopes of the Elbe realized. But there is still much to be salvaged. If the Soviet Union and the United States "float together" (in Yevtushenko's phrase), not to an emotional embrace, but to an understanding based on genuinely enlightened self-interest.

## Urban Terror

The murders in Argentina of an army general and a kidnapped industrialist are shocking reminders that urban guerrilla terrorism is still on the rise in some parts of the world and no government has yet found an effective way to combat it. Gen. Juan Carlos Sanchez was gunned down in Rosario, undoubtedly because his Second Army was carrying out operations aimed at wiping out the guerrillas in that city.

But Oberdan Salustro, the Italian manager of the Fiat-Concord auto concern, had no direct connection with any political or anti-guerrilla activity. He was murdered because the Argentine government refused to allow payment of a ransom that included distribution of a million dollars' worth of school supplies, release of union leaders jailed after violence in Fiat plants last year and the freeing of fifty captured guerrillas for exile in Algeria.

Mr. Salustro's name is thus added to a

growing list of innocent unfortunates that includes an American policeman, murdered by Uruguay's Tupamaros, three Americans, including the ambassador, slain in Guatemala, and, most recently, two Britons and a Canadian, killed as hostages in Turkey. All were the instruments by which left-wing revolutionaries sought to embarrass their governments.

Whatever Gen. Lanusse's faults as president of Argentina, he will command sympathy from other governments in deciding that the saving of a life cannot imply "jeopardizing of the social order or exposure of the country unprotected to the agents of chaos." Argentina in these murders is struggling with a spreading problem that could afflict almost any government anywhere in the world—a problem for which no government has yet discovered a solution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Militancy in Cairo

Egypt's diplomatic break with Jordan is an expression of mounting frustrations that threaten to overwhelm President Anwar Sadat. Mr. Sadat's concurrent pledge of support for Palestinian extremists represents a self-defeating retreat into the uncompromising pan-Arab militancy that hamstringing Egyptian policy and helped block a settlement in the Middle East during the Nasser era.

The Egyptian attack on King Hussein's proposal for a semi-autonomous Palestinian state on the West Bank linked to Jordan reflects Cairo's growing concern that Amman may be in the process of negotiating a separate peace with Israel. This is ironic, since Hussein's initiative was no doubt prompted, at least in part, by the king's apprehension over Sadat's efforts to reach a separate Suez settlement. Cairo's fear of isolation is intensified by Egyptian suspicions that the United States had had a hand in the Jordanian proposal and that even the Russians may not be adverse to the plan.

By breaking with Amman and reasserting

his own faltering leadership over the militant Arab cause, President Sadat may hope to redirect the attention of the Big Two to the broader Arab-Israeli problem at the forthcoming Moscow summit.

Cairo's hostility, however, is not likely to significantly influence Jordan, already largely isolated in the Arab world and alienated from Egypt by the assassination of Premier Wasil Telli in Cairo last November. If anything, Sadat's blustering should stimulate King Hussein's bid to win over the more pragmatic Palestinians and his reported attempts to achieve an accommodation with Israel.

A Jordanian-Israeli agreement that would satisfy the aspirations of moderate Palestinians would not be prejudicial to Egypt's true interests. Such a breakthrough should, in fact, make it easier for an Egyptian leader who was genuinely interested in peace to make the compromises that are still needed to achieve a settlement in Sinai.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Escalation in Vietnam

The renewed military offensive by North Vietnam will make it even harder for President Nixon to extricate the United States from a war that nobody in America any longer wants. However, since he really has no alternative, it would be wisest for him to avoid any further delay in getting out.

But those who urge this course on the President, including the great majority of Americans, should not delude themselves (or others) into thinking that the evils in Vietnam will end with the departure of the last American soldier. The defeat of American policy in Southeast Asia—especially if it means, as now seems almost inevitable, the abandonment of the Thieu regime—will throw serious doubt on the value of the

United States as an effective ally. The consequences of this will be felt far beyond Southeast Asia.

—From the Observer (London).

The fate of South Vietnam is being gambled on the northern front. Both sides are aware of this. Giam may have underrated the destructive capacity of the hundreds of U.S. bombers. He may also have underrated the will to resist of the men in the South. If the South Vietnamese Army does not crack and shows itself able to contain the thrust of Hanoi's regular troops, the Saigon government will emerge enhanced and stronger from the ordeal. If it crumbles, the whole of Vietnam will have a Communist regime within a few years.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

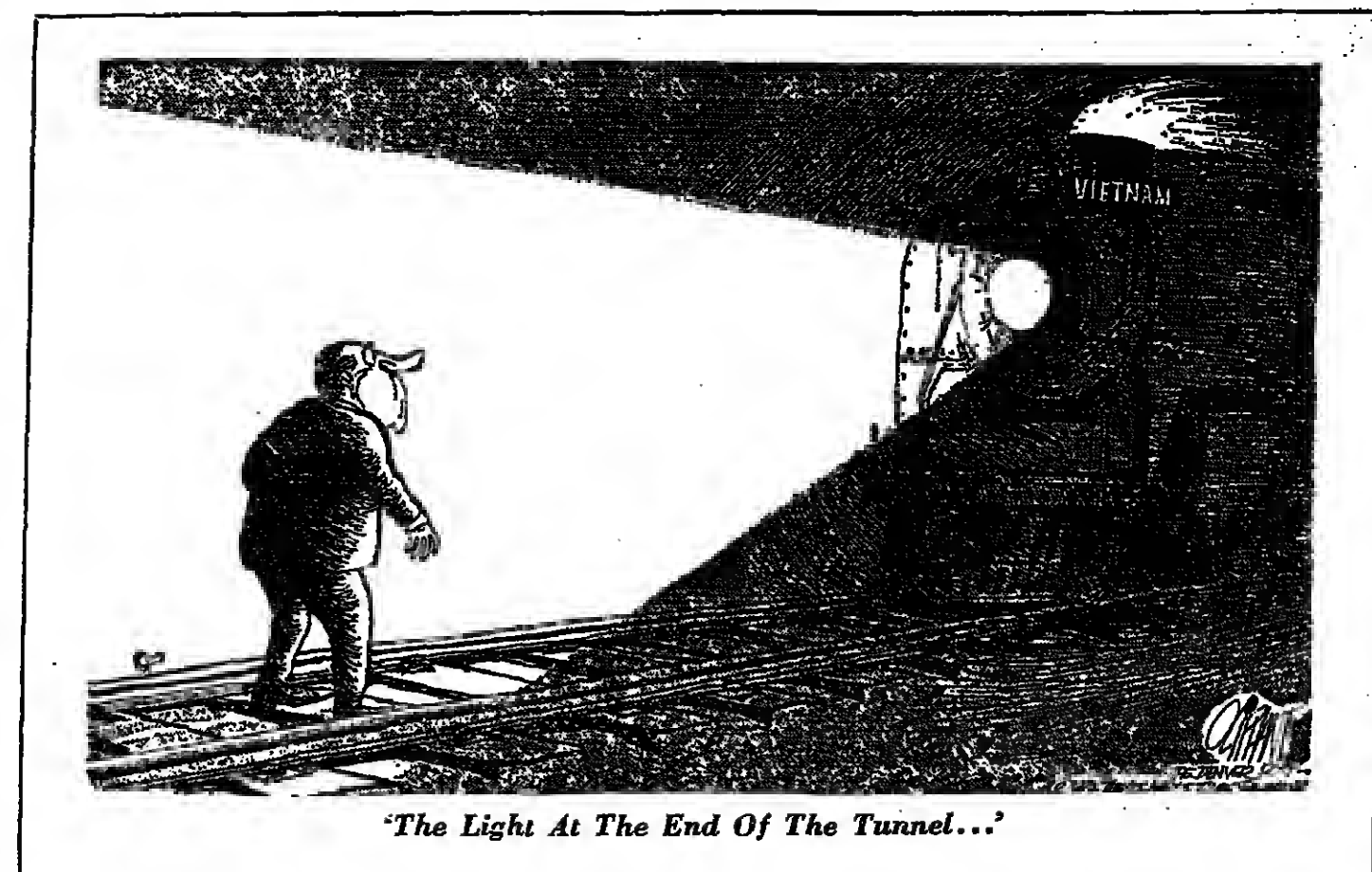
April 12, 1897

CHICAGO—This city is excited by the appearance of rapidly moving lights in the sky, generally believed to be so airship, concerning which there has been much talk for weeks. Astronomers say the light must be a star. Professor Hough, of the Northwestern University, after a careful study, said that the light was most likely from the star Alpha Centauri. The airship or star was observed at 9 o'clock on Friday night, going northeast, and about 1,000 feet above the earth.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 12, 1922

NEW YORK—Tomorrow the cry of "Play Ball!" will be heard around the Major Leagues, the National getting away to its 46th consecutive year and the American to its 23d. Picking a winner five months in advance is difficult, but it will not be too far fetched if one sticks with the World Champions, John McGraw's New York Giants. They have to be the favorites with stars such as George Kelly, Frank Frisch, Hobe Groh, Dave Bancroft, Ross Young and Casey Stengel.



'The Light At The End Of The Tunnel...'

## A Letter to Fulbright on Radio Liberty

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Sen. J. William Fulbright  
Foreign Relations Committee  
The Capitol, Washington

DEAR BILL:

I see by the papers that you are persevering in your efforts to sink Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty on the grounds that they are "remnants of the Cold War." What causes me to write you this open letter is Robert Kaiser's recent interview in Moscow with Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel Prize-winning Soviet writer.

I was intrigued by this paragraph in Kaiser's account of the interview and I wonder if you spotted it: "He criticized the Soviet press for its lack of fairness and completeness, and had a good word for Radio Liberty, the station financed by the U.S. government which broadcasts in Russian from West Germany. 'If we learn anything about events in our own country,' he said, 'it's from there.'"

### No One Stands Up

There are a number of passages in the partial text of the interview, as printed in The Washington Post (April 4), that also should interest you. For instance, Solzhenitsyn said that "you Westerners cannot imagine my situation." And: "No one dares to stand up and object to a party propagandist, because if he does, the next day he may lose his job and even his freedom." And: "In general, in our country we seem to halt people not with arguments, but with the most primitive labels, the coarsest names, and also the simplest, designed, as they say, to arouse the fury of the masses." And, finally: "It really never occurs to them [those directing the campaign against Solzhenitsyn] that a writer who thinks differently from the majority of society represents an asset to that society, and not a disgrace or a defect."

The day this interview was printed you were quoted as saying your committee intends to have hearings covering "the critical early period of the Cold War" in order to get at the origins of American involvement in the Vietnam war. A great deal of material is now on the public record and it can serve a useful purpose to go back and examine it with perspective. You may have noted that Solzhenitsyn also is trying to do some historical research, into Russian history, but that he had been blocked from many documents and

sources and that he complained in the interview that his defectors "refuse to acknowledge the complexity and richness of history in its diversity."

It seems to me, Bill, that you and he are both trying to probe the origins of national attitudes through from different perspectives and that that is all to the good. Fortunately, as the interview shows, it is much easier for you to do than it is for him. He has no congressional committee to help, for one thing. In terms of contemporary affairs and their bearing on future problems in Soviet-American relations he must depend on word of mouth, underground publications and Radio Liberty. But you want to deprive him of Radio Liberty and deprive others like him in Eastern Europe of what they likewise can learn about the two nations from Radio Free Europe.

### Cold War's Over

Of course I realize that you believe the Cold War is over or at least is an anachronism. But wishing does not make it true. What Solzhenitsyn says to me is that he is caught up in the Soviet Union in the internal part of Moscow's own Cold War attitude. The worst phase of the American version of the Cold War was the period of McCarthyism and Solzhenitsyn seems to be

fighting a Kremlin version of McCarthyism.

You may respond that what goes on inside the Soviet Union is none of our business; let Solzhenitsyn fight his own battles. He is doing that, of course, but why deny him the help of the American radio stations? Many Americans are exercised about the Soviet government's treatment of its Jews and of its many other minorities. This seems to me a valid concern and the evidence is that the expressions of such concern, short of the extremists here who carry it to the point of violence, have had an effect on Soviet policies.

That does not seem to me to be a Cold War exercise but rather a valid expression of human concern for mankind anywhere and everywhere. You object that such concern has turned the United States into the world's policeman and led us into Vietnam, the Dominican venture and so on. But isn't that because we failed to draw a sensible line, that we crossed over from the moral to the physical form of activity?

### Not Much Faith

I don't have much faith in the theory that American and Soviet policies are moving toward convergence. On the other hand I do think that what Moscow and

Washington do affects the other's actions, internally as well as externally, to some degree.

There is a paragraph in the Solzhenitsyn interview that seems to express your own philosophy:

"The study of Russian history, which has now led me back to the end of the last century, has shown me how valuable peaceful solutions are for a country, and how important it is that authority—no matter how autocratic and unlimited—should listen, with good will to society, and that society should assume the real position of power; how important it would be to have righteousness, not strength and violence, guide the country."

Isn't that what you, too, are working for? The Iron Curtain of Churchill's time may be shot full of holes but it has not disappeared. The Cold War has been mitigated but it is not ended. How many Russians come here as Fulbright fellows? How many Americans study in the Soviet Union?

I have been a long-time believer in East-West contacts, as you have. I cannot see the logic of your wanting to end the contact provided by Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. They are long since past John Foster Dulles' "liberation." But they do provide contact, as Solzhenitsyn is my witness.

## Russia's Role and Hanoi's Offensive

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The White House is reading the enemy offensive in Vietnam as a prelude to a new set of peace offers that will surface in President Nixon's talks at the summit in Moscow next month. But the White House on the eve of summit talks full of implications for the presidential election, is about as good a judge of Communist intentions as a baby is of candy.

So it makes sense to consider a much graver assessment of the offensive and its diplomatic consequences being made by hard-line Kremlinologists in government. In this view, the President has already been put in such a weak position for the Moscow summit that the best he can do is to minimize the damage.

Both the optimistic White House view and the hard-line assessment rest on the same set

of facts. At the center is the massive Soviet assistance that went into the preparation of the latest North Vietnamese offensive.

### Heavy Exchanges

Prior to the attack there was an extraordinary volume of interchange between Hanoi and Moscow with Peking not far in the background. On Feb. 11 Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin received the North Vietnamese Ambassador in Moscow and had what was called "frank discussions"—the Communist code words for disagreement.

On March 5 a visit to Hanoi by Prince Sihanouk, the deposed ruler of Cambodia who now lives in Peking, concluded with a tough communiqué that pledged "brotherhood in arms" against the Saigon regime and the American presence in Vietnam.

Premier Chou En-lai of China made a special, secret trip from Peking to see Sihanouk and the North Vietnamese leaders just before the communiqué was put out.

In the next three weeks before the offensive began, a large number of high-ranking Soviet officials visited Hanoi. One of these was Marshal Pavel Batitsky, the Soviet official responsible for air defense.

After the offensive got under way, the Russians, in marked contrast to the Chinese who edged the North Vietnamese on, maintained a careful diplomatic silence. Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin almost certainly reassured the White House that Moscow wanted the summit meeting to go ahead, and with it the various moves toward détente with the West that are now so far advanced. These include the treaties with West Germany on borders; a new settlement for Berlin; and negotiations with the United States for arms control and increased trade.

The hard-line Kremlinologists believe that through the delivery of equipment, the Russians came to know that Hanoi was cranking up a major offensive. The initial Soviet reaction was to steer the North Vietnamese toward a more peaceful approach—hence the exchange between Premier Alexei Kosygin and the North Vietnamese ambassador.

The North Vietnamese refused. In the March 5 communiqué, Hanoi intimated to the Russians that any lack of backing would cause North Vietnam to lean toward Peking and China's favorite charge that Russia was selling out the cause of Communism in the interest of accommodation with the United States.

Faced with that kind of blackmail, the Russians did a recheck of the situation in Hanoi. On the basis of the visits by Marshal Batitsky and others, the Russians decided that instead of trying to head off the offensive, they should play it down as a mere bagatelle that need not get in the way of détente with the West. Hence the relative lack of Russian comment on the offensive, and the moves in Washington to get on with the Moscow summit.

However, once at the summit, the Kremlinologists believe, President Nixon would find himself in an awful fix. There would be serious fighting still in Vietnam, ebbing support at home, and the prospect that, with failure at the summit, the President's diplomacy and hopes for re-election would collapse.

### Two Bad Alternatives

In these circumstances he would be faced with two bad alternatives. On the one hand, Mr. Nixon could yield to a very tough Soviet approach, accepting arms control terms highly favorable to Russia, and at best disguised surrender in Vietnam. On the other hand, he could dig in very hard, bombing North Vietnam flat, breaking off the various negotiations for détente, and forcing a return to cold war across the board.

Maybe these forebodings are exaggerated. Maybe the Russian leaders did not know of the offensive and its scope. Maybe the fighting in Vietnam will have eased off before the summit. Maybe the Russians truly do want détente with the West.

But if not, Mr. Nixon needs a fall-back position—an alternative that is better than a return to all-out cold war. One possibility, if the fighting in Vietnam continues much longer, would be to adjourn the Moscow summit to a more favorable time.

## One Thing Worse Than Victory

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—One striking feature of contemporary warfare is the remarkable courage and hardness displayed by Communist armies. This is as notable in Vietnam as the strategic genius of Gen. Giam or the organizational talent of his staff. The South Vietnamese are fighting back with exceptional vigor and it is too early to predict the outcome of the desperate offensive. Moreover, the South Vietnamese have learned much about soldiering and seem impressed by the outright invasion this time so blatantly mounted from the north, thereby perhaps improving their morale.

Nevertheless, in considering the two most bloody conflicts since World War II one recalls the exceptional elan of both the North Korean and North Vietnamese forces. The North Koreans almost conquered the south and almost drove the Americans there into the sea before Gen. MacArthur was able to reverse a dreadful situation. The North Vietnamese created a powerful army that seemed capable of roving around Indochina with the dash of 18th-century Prussia.

### Audacity

There is no doubting the audacity and discipline of both the North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong allies. I have discussed this with my friend, Wilfred Burchett, the Australian Communist journalist who has campaigned in the field with both and is very impressed by their durability and spirit. The question is why should North Koreans or Vietnamese seem, at least initially, to be more gifted soldiers than South Koreans or Vietnamese?

When he was still boss of the Soviet Union, I once asked Khrushchev: "Don't you think that Communists who are atheists by conviction and do not believe in divinity or afterlife, should therefore fear war more than religious people who do believe in some form of existence after death?"

A very interesting question," said Khrushchev. "I will be glad to answer. I've lived a lot and seen a lot. I've seen war and I've seen death. But I've never seen anybody, even clergymen who consider themselves closer to God and consequently know more of the afterlife, in a hurry to enter that other world."

There is a certain truth in this jovial sarcasm. The old concept of holy war in which those who die on the battlefield are promised luxurious immortality more or less ended with the 17th-century religious wars and the remote battles of World War I.

Religion was replaced by national patriotism or by ideological concepts as a primordial cause worth defending. And, with the spread of education to the masses, political logic drummed in by clever propaganda came increasingly to substitute for the loss of primordial motivation.

To these must be added self-confidence, both among troops and for their commanders. All great modern campaigns have known these things. Giam, who is French-educated, must surely have learned that Napoleon understood the grammar of gunpowder.

Moreover, in developing their remarkable propaganda apparatus as a military adjunct, Hanoi's leaders cannot fail to recall another Napoleonic observation: "Three hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets. Giam certainly has far less to be afraid of on that count than his opponent, Thieu; and I do not refer only to the fact that North Vietnam's press is totally muzzled."

But the ultimate factor is perhaps fear. Stalin called fear the greatest motivating force for mankind and he certainly put his credo to the test.

### Master Their Fear

Once defending armies, caught at a disadvantage by surprise assaults from brilliantly trained enemies obedient to a system of iron discipline, have learned to master their fear of those enemies. It is to surpass it with fear of consequences to Giam's army, if they succumb, the human balance can normally be rectified.

What is now being decided on the crucial battlefields of South Vietnam is the balance of fear. Are the people of the South more afraid of the system in the North than of their own? Are the armies of the North more afraid of their masters than they are of laying down their arms? They know not many of them will be able to retreat upward along the lengthy Ho Chi Minh Trail. War is a ghastly thing, but this one will be won by the side which realizes that the only thing more terrible in battle than victory is defeat.



LONDON

Dramatic Lives of Kanin, Gordon

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ONDON, April 11 (UPI)—Ruth Gordon and Garson Kanin are in London as guests of the National Film Theatre which is paying tribute to Mr. Kanin with a season of films he wrote and directed.

At a John Player discussion in the evening in the NPT's cinema hall on the Thames, clips from many Kanin motion pictures were shown. David Shuman, author of an encyclopedia on screen stars, was

chairman, questioning the visiting writer-director about his career.

Mr. Kanin's new book, "Tracy and Hepburn, an Intimate Memoir," a best seller in the United States, has just been published in England. The co-starring of these sacred monsters of Hollywood was kept secret, but it was slow to flourish, both parties initially objecting.

"I had a notion for a scenario 'Woman of the Year'—and outlined it to Kate, suggesting

Spencer as her partner," Mr. Kanin said. "She responded eagerly to the idea, but dismissed the casting hint with a snort about the wrong chemistry. When I proposed it to Spencer he proceeded to do a devastating imitation of Kate. It seemed I was up a tree, but when they met there was an immediate change in attitude. As a team they became as Garbo and Gilbert had been in the silent, though scarcely with like material. There was another difference, too—Tracy always received the top billing."

Burlesque

Mr. Kanin made his theatrical debut as a straight man in burlesque. He must have been very funny for George Abbott, the producer, engaged him as an actor and promoted him to be his assistant. Mr. Abbott had had 12 flops in a row and when suddenly his luck turned and he had three hits—"Room Service," "Three Men on a Horse" and "Boy Meets Girl"—the Broadway rumors credited his newly hired aide with this change of fortune.

Mr. Kanin received a telephone call from Sam Goldwyn in California. "Sidney Howard tells me that you are a very clever genius and I want you to come out here to work for me," Mr. Goldwyn informed him. Mr. Kanin went West, but found himself in enormous debt for two years, the duration of his Goldwyn contract.

Once released, he went to RKO and there was entrusted with a low-budget movie, "A Man to Remember." With his first try, he won praise as a young director with a remarkable flair, member of the 1940 vanguard which included Orson Welles and Preston Sturges. "Tom, Dick and Harry," "My Favorite Wife" with Cary Grant, "The Great Man Votes" with John Barrymore and "The More the Merrier" revealed him as an exceptional film maker, but the war interrupted his cinematic activities. While on Army duty overseas, he collaborated with Carol Reed on the propaganda epic on the Allied advance on the Continent, "The True Glory."

"When I was demobilized in 1945, I had had my fill of discipline and taking orders. Five years in the Army and five years under the old studio system bore that," Mr. Kanin said. "I yearned for independence and to write far from executives' advice. My first play was 'Born Yesterday' and it was a great hit so I decided to live free. I continued to do so. Movie direction ceased to interest me and, though I have directed some



Garson Kanin works standing at drafting table.

plays on Broadway—"Born Yesterday," "The Diary of Anne Frank," "Funny Girl"—I now want to devote all my time to writing."

During the war, Mr. Kanin married Ruth Gordon, one of America's most distinguished comedienne whom the movies have only recently discovered. She was awarded an Oscar for her role as the devil-worshipper in "Rosemary's Baby." Her new film, "Harold and Maude," is a current success in the United States.

Ruth Gordon

In the theater, Miss Gordon has had an illustrious career and is famous for her distinctive style and versatility. She was the favorite actress of that sweet-and-sour critic, Alexander Woollcott, and has given memorable performances in Wycherley's "The Country Wife" at the Old Vic—in Chekhov's "Ethan Frome"; as the professional fixer in Thornton Wilder's "Matchmaker"; as the newlywed trying to make a go of it in Maxwell Anderson's study of middle-class life, "Saturday's Children"; and as the London society girl elevated into high society in "Elevens Blandish."

"Actually, I've been about the movies for years," said Miss Gordon over lunch at the Connaught. "When I was in Booth Tarkington's 'Seventeen' and was about that age, I was hired to stand in the wings with a group at the Criterion Theater where Thomas Ince's 'Civilization' was playing. We uttered

shrieks as on the screen a roller-coaster shot up and down in a Luna Park sequence, a pre-talkie sound effect."

Miss Gordon has written several plays, among them the successful "Over Twenty-One" and "Years Ago." She has a new one for next season.

"It's about a theatrical boarding house in New York and I play a cook," she disclosed. Santa Claus is a character in it and the tag to his "To all a good night—Ho! Ho! Ho!" is its title. It is called "Ho! Ho! Ho! a Miracle Play."

Miss Gordon and Mr. Kanin have collaborated on several screen scripts and he has directed a play of hers and she wants him to direct her latest one next season. He insists that he has sworn off direction. "Too much work" is his comment.

"There is an inordinate amount of title-tattle in the world of show business and all of it is usually all wrong," complained Mr. Kanin. "When Ruth wrote 'Over Twenty-One' the Shubert Alley gossip told one another that I had really written it. When I wrote 'Born Yesterday' they said that Ruth had written that one. Now the know-nothings who pretend to know all, to have the inside story on everything, are circulating the talk that Kate Hepburn is furious over my book. I know Kate and she is not a shy woman. If she has taken exception to what I have written I should have heard so directly from her in no uncertain terms."

IRVING MARDER

The Invention of Literary Bohemia

"It isn't worth going home," Roger protested, "since you're having dinner with me today." That evening the conversation was as good as over. After the second day I sent for my camp bed from the Rue Vivienne so that I could live in such excellent company. . . .

—The Confessions of Arsène Houssaye.

PARIS (UPI)—The young man who helped to invent Bohemia in 1832 (the real thing, not to be confused with those in Greenwich Village, Chelsea, and Czechoslovakia) told all about it a half-century later in six big volumes of memoirs, published between 1885 and 1891. These have now been digested, translated and edited in a single volume by an American scholar under the title, "Man About Paris: The Confessions of Arsène Houssaye (Gollancz, £3).

The events leading up to the transfer of the camp bed are described in detail by Prof. Henry Knepler, of the Illinois Institute of Technology. Rearranged a little and set to music, they could form the nucleus of a splendid romantic opera to be called, say, "La Bohème." If Puccini hadn't already written it.

The libretto for Puccini's opera was based, of course, on the work of Henri Murger, who died in 1861, nearly 25 years before Houssaye began to publish "Les Confessions." But the atmosphere of "La Bohème" particularly of the first act, which most people assume is a highly colored picture of a world that never was—spasms of creative activity, often interrupted by arias and recitatives—very much the same as the setting described by Houssaye.

Meeting

A landowner's son, he had come to Paris from the provinces at the age of 17 or 18, his head full of dreams but his pockets almost empty. He and a friend scraped along for a few weeks by improvising songs for street singers. They also tried their hands at writing—melodramas and novels—but failed to dent the market. Disheartened, Houssaye stopped dreaming and decided to study law. It was then, by an operative stroke of luck, that he met three young men who inhabited a ramshackle dwelling in the Impasse du Doyenné, near the Louvre.

They were Gérard de Nerval, Théophile Gautier, and Camille Rogier. Gérard and Théophile wrote (Nerval mainly poetry) and Camille painted. Houssaye had found a home, in every sense. One night they stayed up until dawn, and it was then that his friends

persuaded him that there wasn't much point in leaving. "Roger didn't want me to pay for the hospitality," Houssaye wrote, "but I promised myself I should take my revenge with some banquets at the Trois Frères Provençaux on the days that I had my registered letters (for my mother didn't forget me). No one has ever lived in gayer or more open friendship."

It was a quarter that apparently harmonized to perfection, if one makes due allowance for the haze of nostalgia through which Houssaye viewed the Impasse du Doyenné in his old age. And harmonized literally, too—we have Prof. Knepler's assurance that the four friends sang the way they worked. At one point the narrative Nerval was writing "La Reine de Saba," Gautier was working on "Mademoiselle de Maupin," Rogier was illustrating an edition of "The Tales of Hoffmann," and Houssaye was writing "La Pêcheresse."

And that, according to Prof. Knepler, was the beginning of literary Bohemia in Paris—the golden Bohemia, the mother of all the rest.

Separate Ways

Eventually the four friends went their separate ways. Houssaye, by now a prolific if superficial writer, produced a stream of works—novels, art history, poetry. Charming, witty and handsome, he knew everyone worth knowing in mid-19th-century Paris—Chateaubriand, Balzac, Sainte-Beuve, Musset, Dumas, Delacroix. He became one of the editors of La Revue de Paris, in which poems from Baudelaire's "Les Fleurs du Mal" were published and "Madame Bovary" was serialized. For seven years he was the director of the Théâtre-Français. In 1845, he published a collection of im-

aginary acceptance speeches by well-known men who had failed to be elected to the Académie Française. (This may have had some connection with the fact that Houssaye never made it himself.)

"His energy, his flair, his versatility, his tinge of vulgarity, his enormous joie de vivre," one present-day commentator has written, "all mark him as a man of the 19th century, that century when a gifted parvenu might reach astonishing heights, and create himself a comet's career."

Houssaye died in his early 90s, in 1894. "Until the end of his life," an obituarist wrote, "he incarnated a vanished generation . . . the free and elegant youth of the poets of the Rue du Doyenné." (Which itself has vanished.)

One of those poets, the gifted Gérard de Nerval, with whom Houssaye had shared the golden morning haze when, to four young men, any goal seemed within reach, had died 40 years earlier, by his own hand, at 47.

McGraw-Hill Sues For Money Paid Irving

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI)—McGraw-Hill, the publishing firm which bought the since discredited Howard Hughes autobiography, today sued in State Supreme Court to recoup what is left of the \$650,000 it paid the author, Clifford Irving, and his wife, Edith.

McGraw-Hill has said the Irvings received the money in three installments and Mrs. Irving put it in Swiss bank accounts, since frozen. The Irvings and researcher Richard Sukind have pleaded guilty to criminal charges and are awaiting sentencing.

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Milan

La Scala Celebrates The Centennial of 'Aida'

By William Weaver

MILAN (UPI)—Some six weeks after its Cairo world premiere, Verdi's "Aida" was first produced at La Scala in February, 1872, over a hundred years ago. To celebrate the centennial, the Italian opera house has mounted a new production, which opens this week, with an all-star international cast, and with Claudio Abbado, the theater's musical director, conducting.

A previous Scala "Aida" was created in 1963 by Franco Zeffirelli and was designed by Lilla Nobili: a grand, romantic version of the work, set in dusty-looking Egyptian-Victorian surroundings. The designer of the production, Pier Luigi Pizzi, and director, Giorgio de Lullo, obviously wanted to take "Aida" sharply in the opposite direction. He sets are stark (and, in the first two scenes, the starkness adds to the grandeur, the starkness adds to the grandeur, the starkness adds to the grandeur). The costumes are elegant but stark and the staging—even of the grand march—unobtrusive, at times almost to the point of nonexistence. Actually, one cannot pronounce an opinion fairly on the staging, since Mr. de Lullo was taken ill week before opening night, and was finally seen on the stage. If he had been able to follow his production through the dress

Rome Postpones Start Of Free Bus Rides

ROME, April 11 (AP)—Municipal authorities decided last night to postpone the start of free morning bus rides, by two weeks, to April 30. They also cut the time span for free rides to three and a half hours, from 5 to 1:30 a.m.

Traffic Commissioner Luigi Allotini said May 30 was tentatively set for starting free bus rides in the evening rush hours from 5 to 8.

The free-ride system was tested from Dec. 30 to Jan. 7, and set the city-owned bus company a million. It attracted more passengers but failed to relieve some of the chaotic traffic.

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(Continued on Page 10).



# Wage Costs In EEC Top Rise in U.S.

## Market Unit Says Gain In Italy Is Greatest

BRUSSELS, April 11 (Reuters).—Wage costs surged upwards in all Common Market countries last year, increasing much faster than in the United States and, generally, than in Britain, according to a report by the EEC commission today.

The report, a monthly survey on the economic situation in the community, said the rise was the strongest in Italy, with a 14.5 percent increase over 1970; in Belgium it was 9 percent, in West Germany 8 percent and in the Netherlands, 7.5 percent.

Wage costs increased 6 percent in France—the only country below the 8.5 percent figure registered in Britain—while they grew only 2.5 percent in the United States.

For EEC countries, the rate of increase was faster than in 1970 in all countries except West Germany, whose 8 percent rise was down from a 12.5 percent increase in 1970.

But these figures are all expressed in terms of national currencies. Taking account of revaluations in the EEC currencies, the rise amounted to 18.3 percent in Italy, 13.3 percent in West Germany, 13 percent in Belgium, 10.4 percent in the Netherlands and 16 percent in France.

Other findings in the report included:

- Industrial production, which turned up in January, continued to expand in February, but at a slightly slower rate. There were signs that demand was becoming more dynamic, particularly for consumer durables.
- There was some stabilization in the recently depressed employment situation. There were fewer jobless in France, West Germany and Italy.
- Consumer prices continued to increase, despite the fact that the degree of utilization of industrial capacity had dropped in a number of sectors.

## U.K. Sets Margin Date

LONDON, April 11 (Reuters).—The Bank of England said today it expects to join the Common Market's operation to narrow currency margins early in May. EEC central banks have decided that as of April 24 the margins of fluctuation between the currencies of member countries should not be allowed to exceed 2.25 percent.

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# FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Spain Grants Drilling Rights

Spain has granted drilling rights to an oil consortium for 8,268 hectares off the Mediterranean coast near Tarragona. The Royal Dutch/Shell group has a 51.7 percent share of the concession. The Spanish oil monopoly Campesa has 23 percent, the government's National Institute of Industry (INI) has 24 percent and Coparex Española has 16 percent. Exploitation of the concession is to begin within 18 months.

## Glaverbel Discusses Financing

Glaverbel, a financially troubled Belgian glassmaker, is discussing with its major shareholders the problem of raising funds to meet its investment program. Glaverbel recently reported a 42 percent drop in 1971 net income despite a 3 percent gain in sales and omitted a dividend for the year. Its two biggest shareholders are Belgium: The Boel group holds 29.3 percent and the two biggest holding companies—Sté. Générale de Belgique and Sté. de Bruxelles pour la Finance et l'Industrie—together own 24.7 percent. Boussais-Souchon-Neuvesset (BSN) of France owns 25.7 percent and St. Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson owns 18.4 percent. Glaverbel officials declined to comment on reports that a takeover by BSN or a merger with a St. Gobain affiliate was being discussed.

## Hyatt Discussing Acquiring Recreion

Hyatt Corp., which manages hotels and motels, is proposing to acquire Recreion Corp., through an exchange of stock valued at about \$73.8 million. Los Angeles-based Recreion owns the Stardust and Fremont Hotels in Las Vegas. The proposal, still subject to approval by directors of each company, calls for the exchange of two

shares of Hyatt common stock for each outstanding share of Recreion common, provided the two shares of Hyatt have a minimum market value of \$66 at the time of closing.

## Montedison Forms Food Giant

Montedison-Edison of Milan has merged its various food companies into Alimont SpA, which will rank as Italy's second-largest food group with yearly sales of about 130 billion lire (\$224 million). Alimont was formed through the merger of Bellentani, Francesco Bertoli, Industrie Conserve Alimentari de Rica, Epea and Olion—all fully controlled by Montedison.

## Swissair Plans Diversification

Swissair plans to expand its services into travel-related fields, the airline's 1971 annual report reveals. The airline, whose shares are held by the Swiss government, cantons and private individuals, said it would expand its services through participation in travel agencies, hotels and a newly formed organization to promote business and other conventions in Switzerland.

## Russians Ready Airbus

Soviet aviation officials have announced plans for entering the jumbo-jet field by building a two-story, 350-passenger airplane during the coming five years. Tass, the Soviet news agency, quoted Aviation Minister Boris Bugayev as saying: "The future Airbus will offer every comfort. Movies and TV programs will be shown. The 350-passenger plane will be two-storied and passengers will take their luggage with them. This will considerably reduce the time spent by them before and after the flight."

## Some Betting on Long Expansion

# Analysts Upgrade View of U.S. Economy

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP-DJ).—The U. S. business outlook is brighter than it may appear at first glance.

So say many analysts who attempted to forecast business trends for banks, investment advisory concerns and other institutions that pay particular attention to the ups and downs of the economy. Economists who were reasonably hopeful about 1972 business prospects in January now are unabashedly optimistic. Others who were skeptical are becoming reasonably hopeful.

This optimism, paradoxically, comes at a time when headlines hardly indicate that all is dandy on the economic front. Unemployment last month climbed to 6.9 percent of the labor force, consumers continue to save an extraordinarily large portion of their earnings, and the trade balance remains in deficit.

Nonetheless, forecasts are being revised up rather than down.

Sam I. Nakagawa, economist of Kidder, Peabody & Co., who had predicted the GNP would rise to \$1,150 billion this year, now looks for \$1,155 billion—a "real" gain of 6.5 percent. "There is a possibility that GNP for the year will mount even higher, to the neighborhood of \$1,160 billion," he says.

One element in his cheerfulness is the unemployment report. He stresses statistics in that report showing total March employment climbed nearly 620,000, the sharpest one-month jump in five years. This, he contends, is a much more meaningful measure of the country's overall labor picture.

Many analysts regard the somewhat sluggish pace of retail sales in recent months as not at all disturbing. The pace did quicken last month, but for the year as a whole, the performance has been "lumpy," as an analyst of Argus Research Corp. puts it. However, that "weaker-than-expected consumer spending is being offset by stronger-than-expected spending on plant and equipment," he adds. Capital outlays will rise some 10 percent this year, most forecasters now believe, or about twice as rapidly as many had estimated several months ago.

Some economists believe that a take-off in consumer outlays may be at hand—though some economists have been mistakenly believing that for several months. But car sales, after lagging in early March, rose briskly in the last 10 days of the month. And retail sales of furniture and appliances in recent weeks have run some 20 percent above comparable 1971 levels.

Many economists even express optimism over the country's trade outlook and, beyond that, prospects for the dollar in world

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rate for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
ster. 10 per cent	2.6115	2.6088
Belg. fr. (A)...	42.75-80	42.75-78
Belg. fr. (B)...	44.0-01	43.94-40
Deutsche mark	3.1725	3.1715
Danish krona...	8.895-15	8.8925-25
Escudo...	123.5-47.0	123.55-77.0
Fr. fr. (A)...	4.8675-8725	4.8675-8725
Fr. fr. (B)...	5.0725-0775	5.0695-0725
Guinean franc...	3.200-35	3.2025-35
Israeli pound...	6.20	6.20
Lira...	362.50-55	362.55-55
Peseta...	66.575-75	66.575-75
Schilling...	23.09-11	23.09-10
Sv. krona...	4.7300-10	4.7300-08
Swiss franc...	3.4475-80	3.4505-20
Yen...	313.10	312.10

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## Notice of Interest Payment

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Guaranteed (Subordinated)  
Convertible Debentures  
Due 1975

Pursuant to Section 5.01 of the Indenture dated as of October 15, 1970, relating to the 9 1/2% Guaranteed (Subordinated) Convertible Debentures Due 1975, notice is hereby given that the regular interest payment will be made on April 17, 1972. Interest will be payable to debenture holders upon presentation and surrender of the appropriate coupons for such interest installment at the main office of the First National City Bank in London, England, and the main office of the First National City Bank in Brussels, Belgium.

Canaveral International  
Financial Corp. N. V.

By: HENRY DUBBIN  
PRESIDENT

# Firms Contest Delay Sought On Pollution

## Say They Can Meet U.S. Target on Fumes

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP-DJ).—U.S. and foreign auto makers, here to plead that they cannot meet the government's emission ceilings for 1975-model vehicles, are about to hear some unwelcome claims from pollution-control equipment makers that they can.

The auto companies' apparently unanimous argument is largely based on the finding that the catalytic converters they are counting on as part of systems for cleaning up the internal combustion engine lose their punch after only 5,000 miles or so. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has indicated that a system should not require catalyst replacement sooner than 25,000 miles.

Now, however, Mathey, Bishop Inc., a subsidiary of Johnson Matthey & Co. of Britain, is ready to report that a U.K.-made Chrysler auto equipped with a modified four-cylinder engine and one of Mathey's platinum catalyst converters has tested well below the 1975-model ceilings after 20,000 miles of operation.

Catalyst dependability promises to be a leading issue at the EPA hearings on whether to grant requests from several auto makers for a one-year postponement of the 1975-model deadline. Other companies with an equal stake in the potentially large auto catalyst market, including Englehard Minerals & Chemicals Corp. and Universal Oil Products Inc., also are expected to present data that could be interpreted as embarrassing to the vehicle manufacturers.

The Mathey, Bishop pollution control system includes a low-emission carburetor, a specially controlled distributor and a valve for recirculating exhaust gas. These work to reduce emissions by improving combustion. However, overall efficiency of such systems depends on the back-up converter that changes hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide remaining in the exhaust to harmless carbon dioxide and water.

The Mathey, Bishop catalyst itself is a platinum alloy containing a "promoter" ingredient Mathey, Bishop will not identify but which it says increases the efficiency of the emission conversion.

Meanwhile Volkswagenwerk officials told the EPA today that their engineers are still a long way from developing an emission control device.

In addition to posing major design and production problems, the VW technicians said it appears the devices would increase fuel consumption at least 20 percent for 1975 model-year cars, compared with 1974 models; would decrease engine performance 10 to 25 percent, and would adversely affect drivability by causing hesitation during acceleration and cruise, in particular, if the engine operates at less than normal temperature.

## German Living Cost Up

WIESBADEN, West Germany, April 11 (AP-DJ).—The West German cost of living in March rose 0.5 percent from February and 5.4 percent from the like 1971 month, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

# Profits Reports Boost N.Y. Prices

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—Stock prices, responding to the tonic of higher corporate profits and forecasts of further improvement on the economic front, climbed with dogged persistence on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average, closing with a flourish in another busy session, gained 4.52. This performance wiped out yesterday's loss of 4.52 and put the Dow back exactly where it stood last Friday—at 962.60 on the chart, or the highest level in nearly three years.

"I've had some customers calling up this week that I haven't heard from since the 1969-70 crash," enthused one broker. "What are they buying? Mostly blue chips—so far."

Reports of better profits helped to lift such diverse issues as CBS, up 2 1/8 to 57 1/8, Brunswick, up 4 1/8 to 55 3/8, and Whitcomb, up 2 1/4 to 117 3/4. United Aircraft, up 3 7/8 to 37, estimated substantially higher earnings for the March quarter. This gain alone accounted for more than 2 in the net advance of the Dow industrials.

On the reverse side of the coin, Buffalo Forge tumbled 5 1/2 to 41 1/2 after disclosing a drop in profits for its latest quarter. Meanwhile, a number of bankers and economists predicted that the economy promises to move into higher gear as the year goes along, helping to buoy sentiment was a Commerce Department report of rosier retail sales for March.

Avon Products, running ahead 4 to 126, was a glamour stock that glittered. Its gain also indicated that much of the institutional buying in the market continues to center upon some of the same recurring favorites.

Alaska Interstate, up 2 3/4 to 40 1/4, continued to benefit from conjecture that the controversial Alaskan pipeline will get the go-ahead signal. One investment house has said that approval for construction could come later this month.

Philip Morris, another stock that appeared to climb after getting its second wind, added 2 3/4 to 81. The issue was recommended recently by a leading brokerage concern.

University Computing, repeating as the volume leader, rose 2 1/3 to 26 1/8, bringing its two-

# Dow Jumps Back To 962.6 Level

day gain to 4 5/8. The company has announced that a subsidiary received initial construction permits from the government for a proposed network involving microwave communications for computers.

Control Data climbed 8 1/2 to 66, benefiting from brokerage house recommendations as well as expectations of sharply higher sales this year by its West German unit.

H. & R. Block, off 5/8 to 20 7/8, set a yearly low at 19 in continued weakness. This stock, a big gainer during the 1960s, has been affected adversely by recent bad publicity for the tax-preparation industry.

Meanwhile, the American Stock Exchange and the OTC market turned in good performances today as most prices finished higher in active trading.

The exchange's price index,

which was up 0.01 at 10:30 a.m., finished ahead 0.12 at 38.45, its high for the session. A total of 533 issues rose while 429 fell.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index advanced 0.77 to 141.98. Of the 2,837 NASDAQ issues traded, 811 advanced, 678 declined and 1,498 were unchanged.

The worst performer on the Amex was Tokheim Corp., which tumbled 10 5/8 to 46 1/4 on a turnover of 83,800 shares, making it the most active issue.

Phoenix Steel was second-most active, rising 3/4 to 5. The company reported a first-quarter profit, compared with a year earlier loss.

Turnover on the Amex fell to 5.98 million shares from 6.73 million yesterday.

The volume leader in the counter market, again was Pennzoil Offshore Gas, which fell 5/8 on a turnover of 164,600 shares.

Turnover in the counter market inched ahead to 10.69 million shares from 10.59 million yesterday.

# RCA Net Rises in Quarter

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, April 11 (WP).—RCA Corp. confirmed yesterday that losses in its computer division were climbing sharply when the company abruptly abandoned the field in September 1971.

Reporting earnings for the first quarter of this year, RCA said it showed a profit of \$26.3 million, or 47 cents a share, compared with a restated net of \$23.8 million, or 43 cents a share, last year.

The 1971 earnings were restated to reflect the closing of the computer division, which forced the company to write off \$500 million before taxes, the biggest loss ever sustained by a U.S. corporation.

The restated earnings for the 1971 first quarter, originally reported as 30 cents a share, showed that the computer division produced a loss of \$9.2 million in that period. Since the company previously said the division lost 33 cents a share—\$25 million—on the computers in the first six months of 1971, the restatement indicated that the loss climbed to 22 cents a share—\$16 million—in the second quarter. For the third quarter of 1971, RCA said

it lost 13 cents a share, or \$0.7 million, on the computer division.

Yesterday's report said that all the present divisions of the company showed improvement during the first three months of this year, with the exception of Hertz Corp., where continuing problems, chiefly in foreign operations and the truck division, produced lower net in spite of higher gross income. RCA does not report earnings results by division.

In a statement with the earnings report, chairman Robert W. Sarnoff said total sales for the company rose to a record \$24.9 million in the first quarter, up from a restated \$23.4 million in the same period last year.

Bankers Trust N.Y. Corp.

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Profits (millions)	\$12.29	\$11.59
Per share	\$1.26	\$1.41
Profits (millions)	\$13.6	\$15.12
Per share	\$1.33	\$1.41
a—Before securities transactions		
b—After securities transactions		

Brussels

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	\$23.8	\$19.1
Profits (millions)	7.3	4.7
Per Share	0.89	0.53

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# American Stock Exchange Trading

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cash																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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12.4	10	Barnwell Ind	15
22	18 1/2	Barry R 1.671	20
.63.4	13 1/2	Barry Wr .20	31
.70.2	7 1/2	4 1/2 Bartell Med	19

May	125.1	125.1	125	125.3	125.3
Jul	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1
Feb	42.07	42.27	42.70	42.87	42.05

**International**

1	54	Fltways	53	6	61%	5%	61%+%	27	17%	Lee Ent	21a	22	26%	26%	26%+
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30%	23%	Fin7 Dyn	.01g	12	29	29	28%	28%
27%	23½	FinSeBa	.20a	45	27%	27%	27%	27%
13½	11½	Finl Gen	.24b	40	12%	13½	12%	12%

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ConocoPhillips	100	75.75	1021	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011
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ConocoPhillips	100	75.75	1021	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011
ConocoPhillips	100	75.75	1021	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011
ConocoPhillips	100	75.75	1021	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011
ConocoPhillips	100	75.75	1021	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011
ConocoPhillips	100	75.75	1021	1011	1011	10															

10 1/2	12 1/2	Fresno	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2
20	11 1/2	Fresno Co	17	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16	15 1/2
5 1/2	4	Friend Frost	2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

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*A. J. Aerts*



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1972

## Invest in Portugal through

## WHAT YOU CAN EARN WITH YOUR MONEY IN THE TAX FREE CAYMAN ISLANDS

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is enclosed. Please airmail receipt and forms.

☐ **Please airmail application form and information.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Profession: \_\_\_\_\_

Closing prices on April 11, 1972

[illegible]

9 19 19 + 1/2  
18 18 18  
17 17 17

Mag.....	207	Cie Bancaire..	802
Bank.....	339	Créd. Comm..	171
de Bank..	279.23	Créd. Lyonn..	23.40

propositions for consideration before the Assembly is a possible dividend of 10 percent of DM 50 million, or DM 50. The new shares, issued at the time of an increase of capital in October, 1971, are entitled to a quarter of the dividend.

In order to expand financing opportunities in the event of long-range operations, the bank has authorized the issuance of convertible debentures carrying an interest rate of 5 1/2%, on a total sum of DM 100 millions. The subscription will be reserved to shareholders in the ratio 140:1 for every share. This issue will be convertible from 1973 to 1982 in proportion to a share for four bonds held with a minimum of DM 25— payable from cash up to DM 140— at the end of the convertibility period.

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7 years Guaranteed Secured Debentures of Cayman Mortgage Corporation Ltd. Fully guaranteed by Sterling Bank & Trust Company Ltd. ....8½%

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The International Bank or Sterling Bank & Trust Company Ltd. at  
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\*Or equivalent in Swiss Francs, German Marks and Pounds Sterling.  
\*\*Not available to residents of the Sterling Area. The above offerings  
subject to pre-sale and valid only where legal. Rates subject to change  
without notice.

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TO THE MANAGER  
The Cayman Islands

PLEASE AIR MAIL

☐ Deposit of

is enclosed. Please airmail receipt and forms.

☐ Please airmail application form and information.

☐ Please airmail information on 8%, 5 years Convertible Capital Notes of The International Bank

☐ Please airmail information on 8 1/4% 7 years Guaranteed Secured Debentures of Cayman Mortgage Corporation Ltd., fully guaranteed by Sterling Bank & Trust Company Ltd.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Profession: \_\_\_\_\_

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Closing prices on April 11, 1972

1.[illegible]

Windr	9.81	10.72
West Ind	6.77	7.42
Wincp Fd	7.82	8.55





BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Bungled bidding and play are not restricted to novices. The diagrammed hand, played recently in the final of the U.S. Vanderbilt Cup, is a good example of a comedy of errors at the highest levels.

After South had responded two clubs to one heart, North made an aggressive jump to four diamonds. This was a splinter bid, promising a club fit, game values, and at most a singleton in diamonds. South bid four hearts, that could be interpreted either as a desire to play in that contract or a cue-bid showing the ace.

North guessed correctly that four hearts was a cue-bid and made a cue-bid of four spades in his turn. South was on his way to slam at this point and bid four no-trump.

He intended this as keycard Blackwood, in which the king of trumps counts as a fifth ace, but North suddenly had doubts. He concluded erroneously that four hearts had been a weak preference bid after all, and that four no-trump was a natural bid based on diamond strength.

North therefore passed, creating consternation—well-concealed consternation—in the South camp. The audience, out of sight of the players, buzzed with excited comment. East-West could cash six diamond tricks to set the contract three.

But it was not over. West led the diamond king and his partner signaled with the ruff. West strongly suspected that he could run the diamond suit, but was not sure how to do it.

Had his partner started with J9xx—in which case the ace was needed at the next trick? Or had East begun with Q8x, in which case a low lead was essential at the second trick to unblock the suit?

The latter seemed slightly more likely, so West electrified the audience—and the declarer—by leading a low diamond at the second trick. South gratefully collected the trick with his queen and made the rest of the tricks.

**NORTH (D)**  
AK6  
KJ1095  
8  
A965

**WEST**  
1053  
76  
AK10543  
J4

**EAST**  
9742  
843  
J976  
Q3

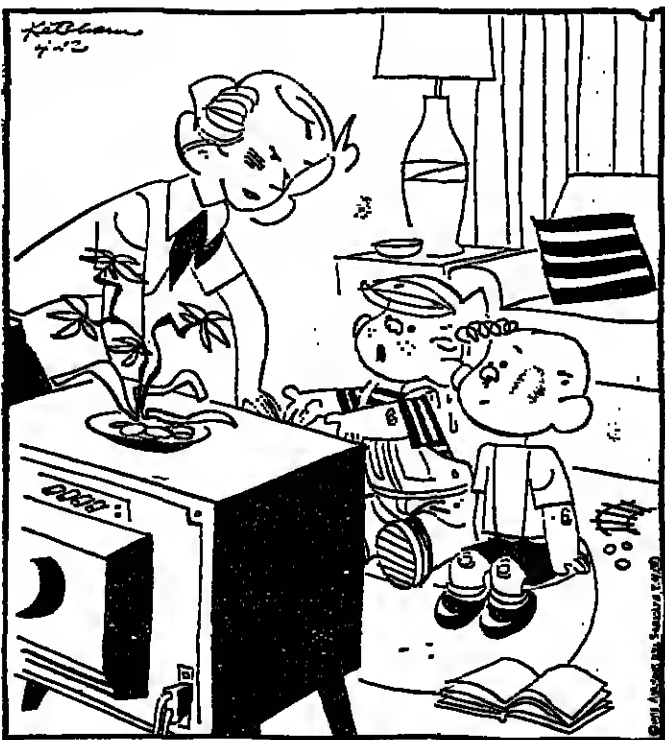
**SOUTH**  
QJ8  
AQ2  
Q2  
K10872

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North West South East  
1♥ Pass 2♠ Pass  
4♥ Pass 4♥ Pass  
4♦ Pass 4 N.T. Pass  
Pass Pass  
West led the diamond king.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

DEEP	SCADS	TILES
OTTER	DIRT	DIRT
OURS	RUBA	DIRT
NISSA	BEAT	DIRT
ANIL	DIRD	
LITHIC	DIRDING	
ARIAS	RUBBLE	
PIAT	VEVEY	
ONNO	MEISAS	
ELDER	DIRT	
OMAN	DIRT	
RAYAT	DIRT	
TROY	DIRT	
SAME	DIRT	

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**DYCU**

**KEDAB**

**TIXECE**

**CHATED**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: **THE**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: POKED ABASH MORGUE FAYING

Answers: What the rubber band tycoon said to an employee—MAKE IT SNAPPY.

BOOKS

THE POUND ERA

By Hugh Kenner. University of California. 606 pp. Illustrated. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO arbiters of literary status, the claim of Hugh Kenner's audacious new title, "The Pound Era," will seem large indeed. The Pound era? How can the period in world history from about 1910 to the present be so designated, especially when so few of the period's inhabitants have even bothered to read Ezra Pound? Why not the Joyce era or the Freud era (surely both have altered our lives more profoundly)? Is not Prof. Kenner (of the University of California at Santa Barbara)—whose previous major books include "The Poetry of Ezra Pound" (1951), "Wyndham Lewis" (1954), "Dublin's Joyce" (1956), "The Invisible Poet: T. S. Eliot" (1959 and 1968) and "Samuel Beckett: A Critical Study" (1961 and 1968)—simply aggrandizing his own obsessions by crowding names of poets and novelists into the title? Or, more seriously, why not the Einstein era or the Freud era (surely both have altered our lives more profoundly)? Is not Prof. Kenner (of the University of California at Santa Barbara)—whose previous major books include "The Poetry of Ezra Pound" (1951), "Wyndham Lewis" (1954), "Dublin's Joyce" (1956), "The Invisible Poet: T. S. Eliot" (1959 and 1968) and "Samuel Beckett: A Critical Study" (1961 and 1968)—simply aggrandizing his own obsessions by crowding names of poets and novelists into the title?

The answer is most decidedly affirmative: Such objections are valid. And others may also be raised. Prof. Kenner's historical schemata are not always convincing. His claims for Wyndham Lewis seem excessively strained, especially his approving citation of Edmund Spenser's "Albion's Round" as a "modernist" (done for a never completed edition of Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens") as "arguably the greatest single manifestation of artistic energy in the whole of English painting." Many readers will be nonplused by Kenner's description of post-World-War-I Paris as merely a cheap place to live and "a Priming Vortex," but not one of the capitals to which talent inevitably flocked. Much of the book's detail is impossibly obscure. And Kenner's style, at its worst, is cramped and impenetrable (though at its best, it crackles with electrical wit).

Yet it is just as well to overlook such objections, given the enormous wealth of "The Pound Era." Let us either accept the title as an idiosyncratic bit of Kennerian hubris or fudge its meaning by reading it as "The Era in Which Pound Lived and Worked." For the book's value does not lie in its claims for Pound's status. It lies in its utility as an approach to Pound's technique, and in its ambitious attempts to relate Pound to the era in which he has lived and worked, whatever one chooses to name it.

And as such, the book is quite brilliant. Kenner begins by describing what the Marxist critic John Berger has elsewhere called "The Moment of Cubism"—the point arrived at in early 20th-century artistic consciousness when the past no longer seemed distant and the linear sense of time collapsed. (This came about, Kenner argues, through a gradual awareness of Heinrich Schliemann's excavations of ancient Greece and the discovery of "contemporary" cave paintings 25,000 years old.) He next relates this altered sense of time to the artists and aesthetic movements that are central to his concerns. Joyce, Lewis, Eliot, Dr. Williams and the sculptor Henri Gaudier-Brzeska; the Imagist poets and the vorticists who gathered in pre-World-War-I London under the umbrella of the short-lived quarterly Blast—all responded to the collapse of linear time by forging an "aesthetic of glimpses"; they invented diction, syntaxes, narrative devices and, in the case of the painter Lewis and the sculptor Gaudier-Brzeska, concepts of space that existed outside of historical time. Thus, according to Kenner, they were the true artists of the modern age.

And at their center was Ezra Pound, whose explorations of the new-old world were Odyssean. Where Kenner is at his best is in relating the almost time sense to the aspects of Pound's poetry; his resurrection of ancient Greece; his investigations of the Provencal poets; his discovery or "invention" of the East; his breakthrough to Imagism ("IN A STATION OF THE METRO/ The apparition of these faces in the crowd;/ Petals on a wet, black bough"); all the facets of his long career down through his absorption of Clifford Hugh Douglas's economic theories, the "pro-fascist" broadcasts during World War II, the postwar incarceration, to the terminal silence in Ravenna. For if Kenner's approach teaches us nothing else, it helps us to see not the range and inaccessibility of the Pound erudition, but the relatively simple and consistent manner in which he transmuted (and even misinterpreted with sometimes happy results) the arcane that went into his art.

The important question remains, however: Does "The Pound Era" make us apprehend the poetry itself? And the answer is no—no more than the inscrutable implications of "Dublin's Joyce" helped us to apprehend Joyce (although it must be admitted that Kenner's idiosyncratic style has grown a little more accessible since 1956). The aesthetic of glimpses yields little more than a glimpse of aesthetic Pound remains a teasing enigma, surrounded but not caught.

So just as the title of this study tells us more about Kenner than about Pound, its text is more an explication of Kenner's ideas than an illumination of Pound's art. True to his thesis concerning the collapse of the bridge between the artist and his subject matter, Kenner has made himself inextricable from Pound. The significant point, however, is that it proves worthwhile getting involved in their relationship. Kenner makes us want to understand his obsessions, and those in turn who want to understand Pound. Thus, in the most roundabout way imaginable, Prof. Kenner justifies the claim of his title.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

1 Heavy-looking print  
9 Great wasteland  
15 Digs up  
16 Kind of agency  
17 Scenery  
18 Eastern rite  
19 Proprietary gift  
20 Mend again  
22 Wounded (massacre site)  
24 Irish fuel  
27 African ravine  
30 French novelist  
32 Dashboard gauge  
35 Bay windows  
38 Tendency  
39 Wallaby  
40 Dewey, Nixon, Truman  
43 French soup  
44 Frier  
45 Critic Gilbert  
46 Girl's nickname  
47 Thorny plant  
49 Mexican money  
50 Instruments

**DOWN**

53 Oh, my!  
55 "Casta" (aria from "Norma")  
57 German philosopher  
58 Generation or credibility  
62 Turns aside  
63 Genuine  
67 Dolores of films  
68 Flatter fulsomely  
69 Agreement  
70 Belfry areas

1 Ado  
2 Proposition  
3 Nijinsky's trademark  
4 Fall behind  
5 "Jacques"  
6 Confused  
7 Furniture pieces  
8 This Sp.  
9 Man's nickname  
10 Scottish alder  
11 Japanese poem  
12 Pace-setters  
13 Network  
14 Toward shelter  
21 Cart

23 Particolored  
25 Gangs  
26 Grofé's "Trail"  
27 "Ring" character  
28 Scam  
29 Paperbacks of yore  
31 Stir up  
33 After Fr.  
34 Right of decision  
36 State of oblivion  
37 Game result  
41 Meat-filled cake  
42 Swiss sight  
46 Stew  
51 Striped pattern  
53 Slowly; lat.  
54 Winged  
55 Art movement  
56 Buri  
58 Recedes  
59 "I want..."  
60 Together, in music  
61 Stimulates, with "up"  
63 Baking pan  
64 Drunkard  
66 Painting abbr.

WHAT'S THE POINT OF GETTING TO THE TOP?

Howie Lite







